

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XX.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1921

NUMBER 23

No more convincing evidence of TALLOFATS superiority could be desired than the fact that so many mills of prominence have chosen TALLOFATS as the sizing which gives them the best results.



Charles R. Allen

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Adapted to both Cotton and Worsted Yarns

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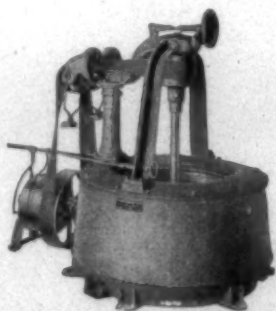
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3500 spindle Twine Mill. consisting of 12 acres land, 8 tenant houses, two-story brick building, two warehouses, engine and boiler rooms, dye plant. Mill now in operation. Write or wire for detail specifications. Being offered at an attractive price to close up an estate.

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 26 to 72 inches.

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Hyatt Roller Bearing Hangers save power, oil and maintenance—they transmit maximum power at minimum cost
 Roller Bearing Hangers save power, oil and maintenance—they transmit maximum power at minimum cost Hyatt
 Bearing Hangers save power, oil and maintenance—they transmit maximum power at minimum cost Hyatt Roller
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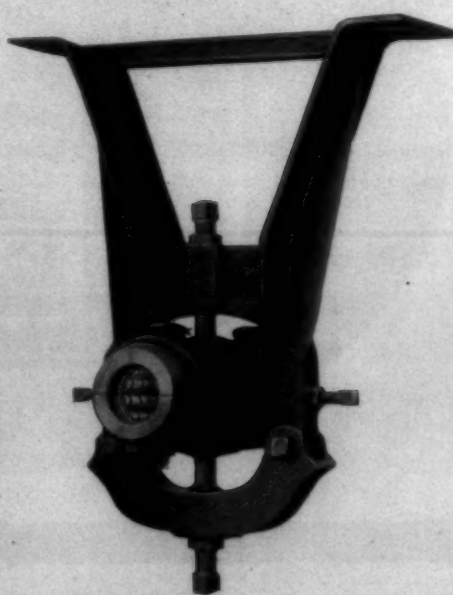
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THERE never was a time when saving power, oil, and maintenance costs was more important than today. The reduction of 15% in power, 80% in oil, and 100% in maintenance for your line shafts is worth your very serious attention. Hyatt Roller Bearing Hangers are split which makes them easy to put on the shaft, and once on you can forget them for twenty or thirty years except to oil them four times a year.

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Hyatt Line Shaft Box
 In Pioneer Steel Frame

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"Lupton Steel Sash LASTS"

L UPTON Pivoted Factory Sash—Lupton Counterbalanced Sash—Pond Continuous Sash—all last indefinitely with ordinary paint protection.

They don't warp, don't shrink and rattle, don't swell and stick, don't decay. They are permanent.

The more highly skilled your workers, the more desirable it is to maintain their health and efficiency by adequate ventilation. And the greater is the need of maintaining permanently the "new" condition of the windows.

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Our engineer salesmen in Baltimore and Atlanta, and our agents in other cities, will gladly advise you regarding the choice and proper application of Lupton Steel Sash Products to get maximum daylighting and ventilation results.

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Daylighting and natural-ventilating
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Lupton Pivoted Factory Sash
—Cat. 10-LSS

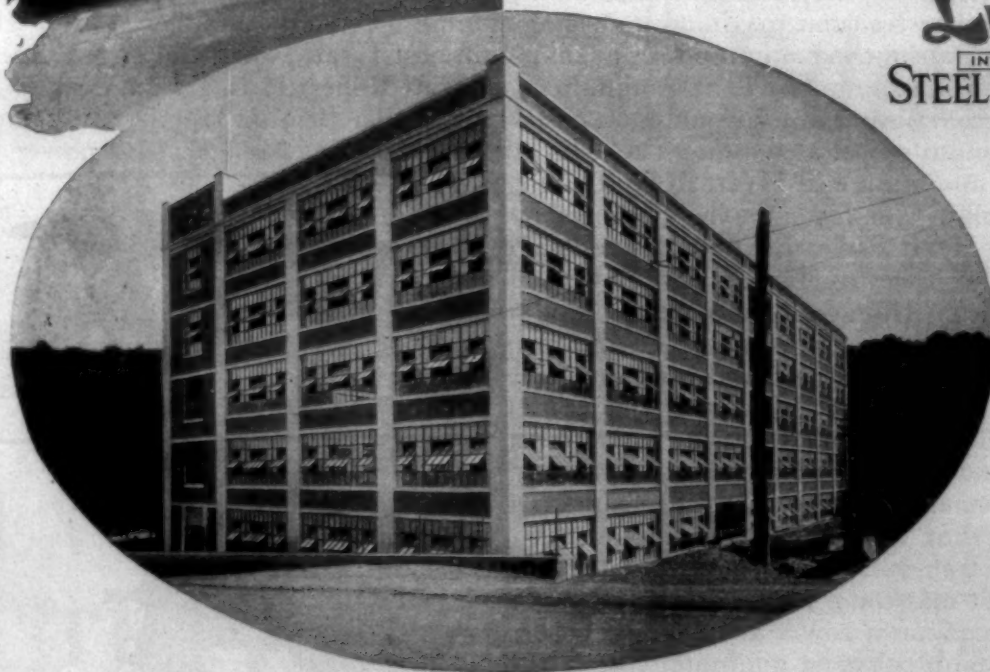
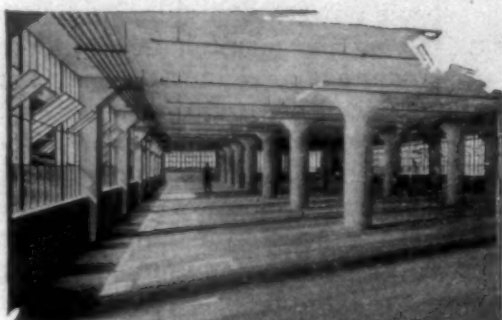
Lupton Counterbalanced
Sash—Cat. 10-LCB

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Lupton Rolled Steel Skylight
—Cat. 10-Misc.

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Pond Truss roofs, monitors,
sawtooths and side walls—
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Pond Operating Device for
long lines of sash
—Cat. 10-PCS





Saving 5 per cent in Raw Cotton

Ideas of Capacity in humidifying apparatus are entirely different from those of eight or ten years ago.

Apparatus installed during the last two or three years particularly, has shown results that were astonishing.

Many of our clients after starting up with revised humidifying equipment—old plants already humidified as the owners thought—have been able gradually to reduce on the finisher lap until

they were saving as high as 5 per cent in some cases, in raw cotton.

It didn't take long to pay for new equipment with savings such as these.

Mr. J. E. Sirrene, well known mill engineer in an address at Asheville not long ago, stated that few things mechanical offered the opportunity for more—or more immediate savings—than adequate, modern, well regulated air-conditioning equipment.

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Or a workroom, storehouse, office or shop requires a coat or two of light reflecting paint to brighten it up.

Again, a metal roof or other metal surfaces should have proper protection from rust action.

The use of paint is an absolute necessity to prevent rapid deterioration. Loss through lack of protection is invariably greater than the cost of paint. Whatever your paint requirement there is a *Degraco Paint* for the purpose.

Select *Sta-White*—the pure white oil paint—for walls and ceilings in workrooms. Its high quality and service records place it among the leaders in the mill white field.

For positive protection of structural steel and all metal surfaces use *Superior Graphite Paint*. It is a recognized leader among metal protective coatings.

Degraco Paints give double assurance of service because of right manufacture and proven durability. The ultimate cost is always low.

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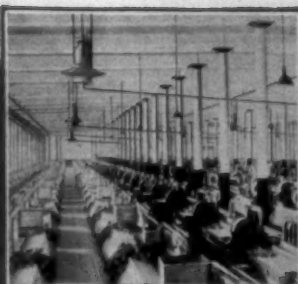
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DETROIT, U. S. A.

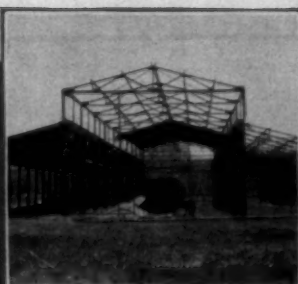
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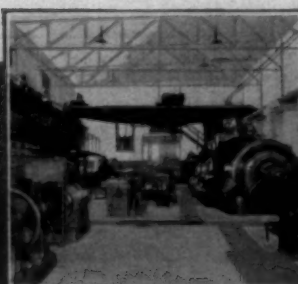
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Sta-White—a pure white, light-reflecting oil paint for industrial interiors. It stays white. The mill white you can rely upon.



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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY, 39-41 S. CHURCH ST., CHARLOTTE, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER MARCH 2 1911, AT POSTOFFICE, CHARLOTTE, N. C., UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MAR. 3, 1879.

VOL. XX.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1921

NUMBER 23

S. C. Textile Industry Prosperous

(Report of South Carolina Commissioner Agriculture, Commerce and Industries).

The manufactured product of all industries in South Carolina in 1920 was \$405,239,000, according to the annual report of the labor division of the State Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries. "This is an increase of \$50,000,000 over the high figures of 1919; of \$79,100,000 over 1918 and \$168,672,000 over 1917," said B. Harris, commissioner, in giving out this report.

"There was a falling off within a year of \$3,600,000 in the product of fertilizer factories, \$10,000,000 in the value of oil mill products; \$2,800,000 in the product of foundries and machine shops, and \$1,000,000 in flour and grist mills. But the grand total was pulled up by the fact that the product of the textile mills increased in valuation from \$228,912,000 to \$286,158,000 or a net of \$57,250,000, or 25 per cent within the year. Lumber and timber, soda and mineral water, printing and electricity are other industries which showed marked increase in the value of their product. The tabulated statement will show these facts.

Another astonishing fact in connection with the 1920 report of the industrials is the great increase in wages paid within the year. The total reported is \$75,172,374 over \$58,519,003 for the year before, an increase of \$16,653,000, or more than 30 per cent. The wages in textiles increased from \$36,677,000 to \$51,032,000. The wages in oil mills and fertilizer factories remained nearly the same.

The total capital invested increased from \$201,451,000 to \$233,127,998. Average number of employees throughout the year decreased from 81,807 to 80,810. Average number of days textiles were operated 292 (up to December 5th) in 1920 and 296 in 1919. There were fewer employes in the textiles by 933 although the total of wages showed such a marked increase. There was an increase of 2,620 in the number of male employes in textiles and a falling off of 3,421 in the number of females. There were 132 children under 16 who quit the mills.

I used the year 1908, as that was the first report of the Labor Division, and the comparison shows the marked increase in the industrial progress of the State. There was spent in 1920 three and one-half times as much for wages as in 1908 and yet the number of employes had increased but 14 per cent. The average annual wage in 1908 was \$294 or less than \$1.00 a day in all industrials. In 1920 it was \$3.60 for each of the 259 working days. (The general average of the number of working days in a year is pulled down by the ice plants, oil and fertilizer mills and other part time industries). The textiles showed a fine record of 292 days for the year from December 5th to December 5th. Since that date some mills have run on part time, but the prospects for 1921 are good.

Hydro Electric Power.

Another interesting study is with reference to the motive power of the mills. I have made up herewith a table which shows the great decrease in steam power and the increase in electricity generated by water:

Horse power, water	29,670	37,003	25,510	29,197
Horse power, steam	76,986	69,011	64,853	61,740
Horse power, hydro-elec.....	41,958	83,130	89,137	93,697
Horse power, steam-elec.....	17,325	12,945	14,987	23,040

While in ten years the water turbine power actually decreased 573 horse power and the steam power decreased 15,246 horse power and the electricity generated by steam increased 5,700 horse power, yet the hydro-electric power increased 51,639 horse power or more than 420 per cent. I would hail the day when no mill in South Carolina would use coal, but I fear this may be many years hence. The total increase in horse power from 1910 to 1920 was 51,735 horse power, and the manufacturing energy was increased from 3,846,117 to 4,997,406; looms from 96,281 to 115,801; bales of cotton consumed from 765,966 to 850,304.

The Textile Industry.

South Carolina leads the South in the textile industry. The following figures show the tremendous impor-

tance of the manufacture of cotton, and the table is prepared to show comparison with the figures of the first year that the regulatory laws affecting the industry were put under this department.

	1908.	1918.	1919.	1920.
Spindles	3,846,117	4,914,524	4,947,644	4,997,406
Looms	96,281	114,748	115,130	115,801
Bales Cotton	765,996	930,540	837,152	850,304
Tons Coal	429,309	592,833	525,693	531,105
Value of Product	\$67,401,332	\$185,957,114	\$228,912,960	\$286,158,142
Horse power	165,949		107,087	207,684
Wages	\$12,418,442		\$36,677,000	\$51,032,998

In the late months of 1914 it seemed that the textile industry in this State, as well as the crushing of cotton seed, the manufacture of lumber and the making of commercial fertilizers, was a drift on a sea of chaos. None of us like to look back upon those times of disorder and discouragement, but for the sake of comparison it is permitted that we do to realize how much better is the situation of the State today with regard to the future.

If our textile manufacturers will join with the farmers in a demand

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for a stable basis for all products of farm and loom, our country's future is secure. Immediately after the Civil War the center of the cotton industry was established in Liverpool and Manchester. I had hoped that as a result of the Great War the industry would come back home, to America, but late reports are disturbing and it seems that British spinners are willing to see American industry suffer that Britain may gain control of the commerce of the world. Our national policy has been visionless.

Working of Children.

A feature of mill life in which the entire public has been interested in the working of children. I am proud of the record that South Carolina bears, and of the distinction which she has. There is not in the South another State which has made more in regulatory and protective legislation. Our laws compare favorably with the most approved methods in any State. The particular pride that this department feels is in the fact that during the year there were

in South Carolina several inspectors who come to see how the laws were being applied. It was with great gratification that I was told by these inspectors that they found our reg-

ulations being observed most commendably throughout the State and that this department was doing the work as well as any State that they had visited.

The observation of this department is that there are kinds of work in mills that can be given to children, especially in school vacation periods, that will not be harmful to them.

My own department made a special drive upon sanitary conditions in mills and mill communities. I am pleased to report that a great improvement was observed toward the close of the year. I was compelled to prosecute a few mill managers early in the year for allowing negroes to work in mills, but this practice has been stopped.

There were in 1920 only two strikes in the State. One was of street railway employes in Spartanburg and the other was of a group of textile workers at Rock Hill. That matter was soon adjusted.

I have had a number of complaints that the mills "fudge" on the law limiting the number of hours a week in textile, and I recommend to the General Assembly to correct the law so that there can be no misunderstanding. I also recommend a minimum wage for women workers in stores, office buildings and mills and a workmen's compensation law to provide for persons injured through the negligence of others.

While the year 1920 closed rather gloomily, I believe that 1921 will be a good year, based upon prudence, economy and thrift mixed with enterprise and courage.

The greater the difficulty, the more glory in surmounting it. Skillful pilots gain their reputation from storms and tempests.—Epicurus.

All Industrials.

	1920.	1919.	1908.
Capital invested	\$233,127,998	\$201,237,320	\$ 95,203,199
Value of Product	405,239,574	355,181,322	108,454,972
No. of Employes	80,810	81,807	70,249
Total Wages	75,172,374	58,519,003	20,681,880



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Frost Proof Closets

Over 300,000 giving satisfaction. Save Water; Require No Pit; Simple in the extreme. The most durable water closet made. In service winter and summer.

Enameled roll flushing rim bowls.

- Heavy brass valves.
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- Malleable seat castings will not break.

Sold by Jobbers Everywhere.

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WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

New Law Protects British Dye Trade.

Unusual interest has been manifested by the expediency of passage of the new British Dyestuffs Act, protecting the dye industry of Great Britain, which became a law 25 days after the introduction of the bill. The final bill contains but four new sub-divisions, as compared with the original, in section 2, namely, sub-divisions 2, 4, 5 and 6.

This quickness of passage and the few changes made, is in marked contrast to the American Dye Bill which has been waiting in Congress since May, 1919. The entire text of the British measure follows:

"Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. (1) With a view to the safeguarding of the dye making industry, the importation into the United Kingdom of the following goods—that is to say, all synthetic organic dyestuffs, colors and coloring matters, and all organic intermediate products used in the manufacture of any such dyestuffs, colors, or coloring matters shall be prohibited.

(2) Goods prohibited to be imported by virtue of this act shall be deemed to be included among the goods enumerated and described in the table of prohibitions and restrictions inwards contained in section 42 of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, and the provisions of that act

and of any act amending or extending that act shall apply accordingly.

2. (1) The Board of Trade have power by license to authorize, either generally or in any particular case, the importation of any of the goods, or any class or description of the goods, prohibited to be imported by virtue of this act.

(2) A license granted under this section shall not be transferable.

(3) For the purpose of advising them with respect to the granting of licenses, the board shall constitute a committee consisting of five persons concerned in the trades in which goods of the class prohibited to be imported by this act are used, three persons concerned in the manufacture of such goods, and three other persons not directly concerned as aforesaid.

Such one of the three last mentioned persons as the board shall appoint shall be chairman of the committee.

(4) If on an application for a license under this section the committee are satisfied that the goods to which the application relates are goods wholly produced or manufactured in some part of His Majesty's dominions, a license shall be granted in accordance with the application.

(5) An applicant for a license shall be entitled to object to any member or members of such committee dealing with his application on the ground that he is prejudiced, owing to the fact that such member or members is or are trade competitors, and, if such objection is sustained by the committee, the mem-

HYDRO EXTRACTORS



Type B Motor Driven
Self Balancing

SIZES
6" to 60"

Southern Representative
E. S. PLAYER
GREENVILLE, S. C.

"Hercules"—Electric

Self-Balancing

DIRECT

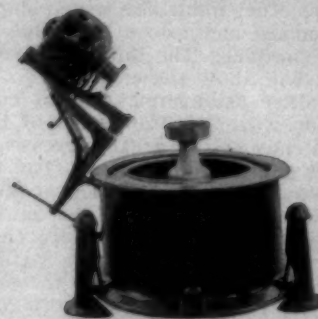
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"THE FINEST EXTRACTOR MADE"

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Only Hercules Extractors
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Tilting Bracket to Facilitate
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EAST JERSEY PIPE CO. SUCCESSORS TO **GILLESPIE MOTOR CO.**
PATERSON, N. J.

her or members so objected to shall withdraw from further consideration of the case, and shall not have access to any information or documents concerning it.

(6) For the purpose of advising them with respect to the efficient and economical development of the dye making industry, the board shall constitute a committee of persons concerned in the trades of dye maker or dye user and of such other persons not directly concerned in such trades as the board may determine.

(7) For the purpose of providing for the expenses incurred by the board in carrying this act into execution, the board may charge in respect of a license a fee not exceeding five pounds.

3. Subject to compliance with such conditions as to security for the re-exportation of the goods, as the commissioners of customs and excise may impose, this act shall not apply to goods imported for exportation after transit through the United Kingdom or by way of transshipment.

4. Anything authorized under this act to be done by the Board of Trade may be done by the president or a secretary or assistant secretary of the board or by any person authorized in that behalf by the president of the board.

5. (1) The provisions of this act shall continue in force for a period of 10 years from the commencement thereof and no longer.

(2) This act may be cited as the Dyestuffs (Import Regulation) Act, 1920.

(3) This act shall come into operation on Jan. 15, 1921.

British Textile Export Volume Shows Big Drop.

London, Jan. 19.—There was a further heavy decline in the weight of Great Britain's exports in most descriptions of textiles during December, even though the figures for the preceding month were, as regards the principal items, already considerably below the monthly average for the year. The drastic curtailment of trade production during recent months is becoming increasingly reflected in the volume of shipments, and the figures for last month, when considered from the point of view of quantity, touched the low water mark for 1920.

The decline in overseas business at the end of the year is strikingly illustrated by comparing the returns for December with the average monthly exports during the first six months of 1920. An extraordinary drop of no fewer than 151,400,000 square yards is recorded in the case of cotton piece goods.

Other remarkable decreases are of 8,000,000 square yards of woolen piece goods, 7,600,000 square yards of linen piece goods, 6,400,000 square yards of jute piece goods, 2,300,000 square yards of worsted piece goods, and 1,900,000 square yards of cotton flags, handkerchiefs and shawls not in the piece.

Shipments of cotton yarns were lower than the monthly average of January to June by 5,300,000 pounds undressed skins (not classified) by piece goods, 7,600,000 square yards by 900,000 pounds, silk broadstuffs

300,000 yards, leather boots and shoes nearly 19,000 dozen pairs, hats and caps 31,000 dozen, cotton stockings and hose, 60,000 dozen pairs, wool stockings and hose, 65,000 dozen pairs, dressed for skins, 198,000 in number, linoleum and oilcloth, 413,000 square yards, and leather and manufactures 613,000 pounds.

Hosiery Mills Resume Operation Full Time.

Hendersonville, N. C.—Conditions in the hosiery market have assumed a more encouraging aspect, according to reports from the local hosiery mills, all of which are expecting to be running on an increased schedule by the first of February.

The Skyland Hosiery Company at East Flat Rock, which has been operating four days in the week for about eight weeks, began running full time on February 1. Prices, according to the opinion of C. P. Rogers, have about reached the bottom and will begin to rise, bringing about better conditions in the market.

The Freeze-Bacon Hosiery Mill at Lenox Park, which was closed entirely about the middle of October, resumed work Monday of last week, running full time, but only with part of the force. It is expected that the full force will be at work by the 1st of February. The majority of the employees live in Hendersonville and in the county.

R. P. Freeze, who went to New York recently, said in speaking of the conditions favorable to resumption that he sold more goods in one week than in four or five months previous to his visit.

The Grey Hosiery Mill of this city resumed operations on Monday, January 31, after being shut down for three months. Beginning this week the mill will run four days in the week for two weeks. If at the end of that time conditions improve or get no worse, full time operations will be resumed. If conditions become worse, it is the plan of the company to continue operating the four-day-a-week schedule. In any event it is expected that the mill will continue in operation.

Forsyth Mills Are Running Full Time.

Forsyth, Ga.—The three cotton mills of Forsyth have been fortunate in receiving orders for their output. Two of the mills have never varied from the full time operation and one which cut down to four days a week is now running full time.

The Trio Manufacturing Company, the Ensign Mills and the Forsyth Manufacturing Company are among the few mills in this section which are operating on a full time basis.

The Forsyth branch of the Southern Cotton Oil Company, which had been closed for several weeks, Monday began operating on a six-day schedule. The mill has a supply of seed on hand and has no prospect of curtailing its activities in the future.

The Forsyth Hosiery Mill is shipping goods manufactured before the depression, and the management expects to resume operations as soon as conditions are favorable.



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Newport Colors Vat Dyes

Newport Anthrene Dark Blue B O Paste
Newport Anthrene Brown B B Paste
Newport Anthrene Green B Paste
Newport Anthrene Blue G C D Paste
Newport Anthrene Black Paste

These are now all available as pastes and correspond in other respects to Indanthrene colors of the same designation.

Others which will be ready in the next few weeks are

Newport Anthrene Yellow G Paste
Newport Anthrene Blue G C Paste
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 Paint Products Division
 Savannah, Ga. (1)



SCO-CO PAINT

Banquet for Section Men, Second Hands and Overseers.

The Trion Hotel, Trion, Ga., was the scene Friday night, January 28, of a most enjoyable banquet, promulgated by the superintendent of the Trion Company, Mr. C. P. Thompson, and given for the overseers, second hands and section men.

After being cordially received in the lobby at seven o'clock, seventy men, in answer to the roll call of the guests, filed to their places at the banquet table, after which the order of the evening was carried out. Mr. Thompson was master of ceremonies and presided with characteristic ease and efficiency.

The program as given below was interspersed throughout with jokes, not leaving a minute to drag on one's hands. "Barber Shop Chords" by the Hotel Male Quartette brought hearty laughing and loud applause.

The question box, conducted by Mr. Thompson, elicited responses from a large number of guests, many reserved men surprising their friends with a smooth talk conveying good ideas. Several remarked on the beneficial answers heard over the room. Possibly every man, including overseers and general managers, was inspired to make a better workman of himself after that discussion.

The superintendent from a wall chart explained how statistics show that of the many accidents, only a small per cent is mechanical and really unavoidable. It is a matter of local pride that the per cent of accidents is low here, but the men were urged to make it lower still.

The talk on Initiative by Mr. Runge was made plain and forceful by an accompanying demonstration with small beans and large nuts in a jar—the nuts when jostled about, coming to the top each time. It was clear that whether we rise in our profession or not is entirely with us.

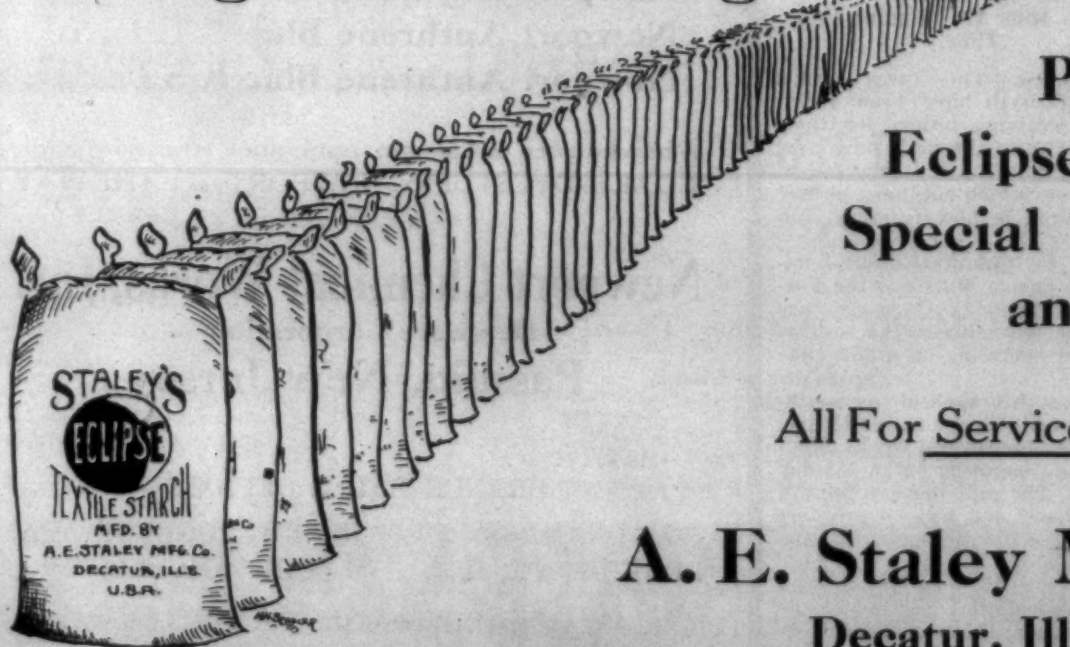
The company of men was glad to hear from Mr. Caperton, local manager and assistant treasurer of the Trion Company. His earnestness and unassuming manner added to the attractiveness of a short pointed speech on Efficiency, the word which bears the charm all over our land today.

Three "rahs" were given to Mr. Caperton, who made the occasion possible by financing it. A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Thompson and to his able assistant superintendent, Mr. Runge, to whose efforts and labors the success of the evening was due. A very enthusiastic yell and vote of thanks were given to Miss Gaillard, hotel manager, familiarly known to Trion people as "Miss Patti," who served the bountiful supper.

The old-time songs furnished a very successful get-together feature. After having decided to hitch the Trion "Wagon to a star," the last song, "Get Aboard the Wagon," thoroughly local in sentiment and origin, was feelingly sung by the assembly. Piano accompaniments were rendered by Miss Inez McRae, principal of the Trion School, who also addressed the crowd in a few words of appreciation of the spirit of Trion, and in the interest of her school work.

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Cotton Mills of the Two Carolinas Show Signs of a Recovery.

Washington, Jan. 31.—North Carolina and South Carolina cotton mills are showing signs of recovery and the textile conditions are better in those states than in certain other sections, the federal reserve board said tonight in its monthly review of business conditions.

The board says there has been some improvement in the cotton textile industry in New England during the month, especially in the market for yarns for which there has been increased demand at increased prices. Turning to the Philadelphia region, the board quotes from its reports as follows:

"On the other hand, the situation in District No. 3 (Philadelphia) has remained virtually unchanged, the report stating that the market for heavy cottons is exceptionally dormant and as a consequence every plant in the district making the fabrics is either completely shut down or operating but two or three days a week at reduced capacity in order to retain its working organization. Cotton yarn mills have further curtailed operations and it is estimated that hardly 20 per cent of capacity is being maintained in the district an even then the output is not being disposed of. During the third week in January there was a slight increase in quoted prices. In North and South Carolina signs of recovery were much more in evidence, some of the textile mills having resumed operations on approximately full time. In a majority of the Southern mills wage reductions averaging about 25 per cent have become effective."

On the whole, says the board, business developments for the past month have shown a slight but unmistakable turn toward the better. Bank failures have been relatively fewer, there is little delay in shipment of goods, and farm products, while fluctuations have maintained themselves at prices substantially equivalent to those of December. Lumber prices have shown no advances and there is holding off in buying.

Conditions in the tobacco industry are declared unsatisfactory with unsatisfactory prices and closed markets in various sections.

Conditions in the tobacco industry are declared unsatisfactory with unsatisfactory prices and closed markets in various sections.

"A general sentiment in favor of reduced tobacco acreage apparently exists in all sections," says the survey.

"Financially the month has been encouraging," concludes the review. "Slackening in demand for credit resulted in a material reduction in the total outstanding volume of circulation, amounting to about \$50,000,000 for the month. In private finance the month has seen an improvement of value in most classes of securities."

Acworth Mills Resume Work.

Acworth, Ga.—Two of the important manufacturing establishments of Acworth have resumed operation after a suspension of several

months. The wheels of the Acworth Cotton Manufacturing Company's plant, manufacturers of high grade hosiery yarns, began Monday. It is under the management of Orlando Awtrey, president, and J. C. Lewis, superintendent.

The Acworth Oil Mill, a branch of the Southern Cotton Oil Company, also began operation this week.

The Acworth Hosiery Mill, which has been closed down with the others, is another of the Acworth establishments expected to begin work soon.

With the opening of these mills local business has taken on a much more lively aspect.

Blue Buckle Cotton Mill to Resume Operation February 14.

Rock Hill, S. C.—Announcement was made Tuesday that the Blue Buckle Cotton Mill would resume operation on full time on February 14, and that both day and night shifts would be operated. This will furnish employment to about 400 operatives and will add thousands of dollars to the monthly pay roll here. The announcement that the plant would not only start on full time, but would operate two shifts, is of more than ordinary interest because of the fact that the plant was indirectly involved in the financial difficulties experienced early in the year by the Jobbers Overall Company of Lynchburg, Va., through the fact that the Lynchburg concern is the principal stockholder in the local plant. It was stated at the time that the only thing holding the manufacturing plant back was lack of orders for the good manufactured by the Blue Buckle mill.

The Blue Buckle plant last summer constructed a large addition to the mill and erected more than a hundred new residences and it is expected that everyone of these new residences will at once be occupied. Most of the houses are at present occupied by families who have believed that the shut-down was only temporary.

Date Changed for Meeting of American Cotton Manufacturers Association.

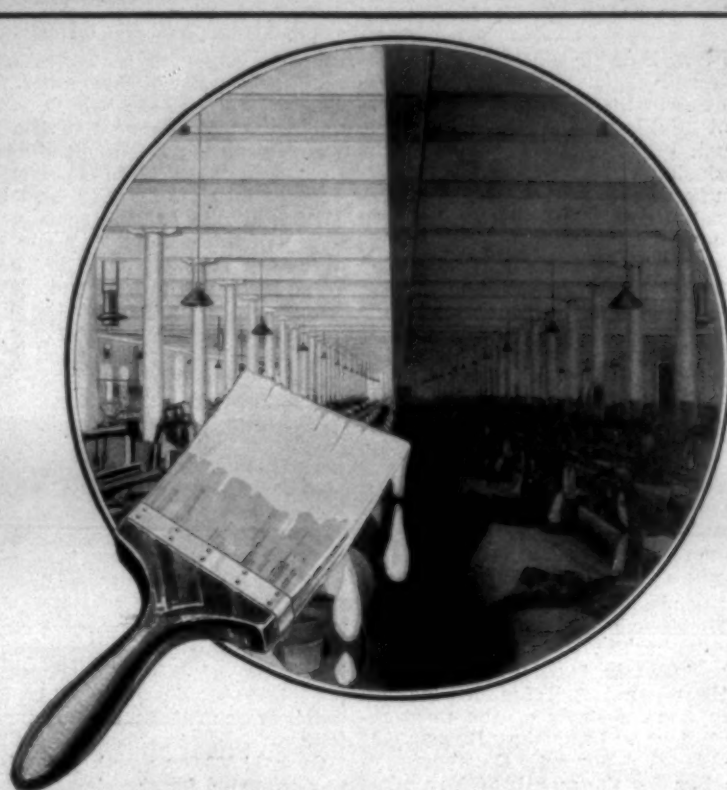
The following letter is being mailed to members of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association by W. D. Adams, secretary:

Permit me to advise you officially of the fact that President Johnson and our Board of Governors have decided to advance the dates of our 25th Silver Jubilee Convention from Monday and Tuesday, May 30th and 31st, to Friday and Saturday, May 27th and 28th.

"This is for the purpose of getting away from May 30th, which is Memorial Day in the North. The indications point to a very large attendance. We are arranging for a very attractive program and I sincerely trust that you will be represented at this convention.

"I will keep you fully advised as to any developments.

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Lucas Mill Whites are made in Flat, Egg-Shell and Gloss finishes. Of these three, the Flat has the greatest reflecting power.

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Lucas

Paints and Varnishes

Foreign Textile Trade Important.

From time to time various publications belittle the exporting of textiles as of little consequence in general textile industry. They make much of the home market, to the exclusion of foreign markets. Recently, because of the many complications that have arisen from non-payment for goods, or for delayed payments arising out of exchange conditions, there has been a great deal of adverse comment of this character.

At the same time some of the most important dry goods merchants in New York have become converts to the policy of seeking foreign outlets for American textile products and they are even going so far as to differ with many political friends concerning the proper policy to be pursued in framing tariff policies that shall give consideration to the possibilities of foreign trade in American goods.

That much of the recent criticism concerning the decadence of the war time trade in textiles with foreign nations is not well founded may be seen from a study of the most recent figures from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, issued as for the month of November and for the eleven months ending in November, 1920.

From these figures it appears that in the eleven months ending in November the total value of wool manufactures exported reached \$42,000,000, compared with \$43,000,000 in the same period for 1919, while the exports of silk manufactures reached \$25,000,000 compared with \$17,000,000

in 1919.

The value of cotton goods manufactures exported for the eleven months ending in November, 1920, reached \$378,488,489, which sum is more than 50 per cent of the total value of cotton goods products in this country in 1914. It compares with \$247,138,113 in 1919, and \$162,541,284 in 1918 for the same period. It is five times more than the value of cotton goods exports in the big years prior to the war, and in yardage of cloths shipped for the eleven months it represents nearly a seventh more than all shipped in the largest calendar year known before the war.

The magnitude of the export trade in cotton knit goods is not well appreciated even in the knit goods trade itself. For the eleven months ending in November, 1920, the total value of all cotton knit goods exported was \$51,189,021, comparing with \$33,334,702 in 1919, and \$15,248,710 in 1918. Nearly 11,000,000 dozen pairs of cotton hosiery were exported in the eleven months ending in November of last year, comparing with 5,000,000 dozen in 1918. Shipments were made to 25 leading countries.

Over \$4,000,000 worth of thread was exported for the eleven months, over \$3,300,000 worth of corsets, and over \$20,000,000 worth of cotton wearing apparel. Nearly 22,000,000 pounds of cotton yarns were exported in the eleven months, this amount being 10,000,000 pounds more than in the same period of 1918.

It is admitted that a substantial part of this business was done by traders who did not pay attention to

the details that are necessary to make the trade of a lasting character, but it is to be borne in mind that the proportion done by these factors was greatly magnified, and is constantly being harped upon by competitors for the purpose of breaking down the value of American trade in general.

Many of these things were pointed out this month by experienced exporters who wrote of last year's trade in the annual review of this journal issued on January 5. They should not be allowed to hide the great fact that some of the oldest and strongest dry goods commission houses in New York are now in the export business to stay, while some of the larger jobbing houses have established direct connections with many small retail customers in different foreign countries. These connections are proving more valuable as time goes on and these jobbers are convinced that New York is destined to see a great expansion in business of this character.

It is true beyond question that many standard American textiles have found a permanent place in the trade in many foreign countries. The new trade has been found profitable and satisfactory, and it has often netted profits when home trade has been very quiet.

In considering the magnitude of gains in cotton goods exporting it must be borne in mind that 15 years ago China was the chief customer of this country. For the past five years China takings have been small. Yet the volume of shipment in yards for the eleven months ending in November was greater by 50 per cent

than the total shipments made to China in the largest export year ever known, which was in 1905-1906.

During the war it was frequently stated that the new trade was exotic and would not last a month after the armistice. The trade has not only been retained but it has substantially increased. Because of the financial conditions that are directly ahead it looks no as if it will continue to expand of its own momentum, unless some radical injury is done it by legislation.—Journal of Commerce.

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R. O. Wilson and J. T. Ford
Second Hands in Carding
August B. Peterson
Overseer Spinning
G. H. Waldrep and C. E. Dale
Second Hands in Spinning
W. Sim. Smith...Overseer Weaving
J. H. Henderson and Luther Smith...
Second Hands in Weaving
R. N. Westmoreland
Overseer Cloth Room
Will Sargent...2d Hand Cloth Room
C. W. Wright
Chief Engineer and M. M.
J. C. Bone and J. H. Cheek
Assistant C. E. and M. M.
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German Mills Announce Improved Paper Wearing Apparel.

Under the stress of war, Germany, cut off from its former supplies of textile raw materials, such as jute, cotton, silk and wool, soon found it necessary to look for substitutes, preferably of such nature as could be produced at home. Of jute not a pound has been grown within the territory of the central countries, while but a very small proportion of the military and civilian needs in wool and silk could be grown at home. There was a small supply from the Balkans and Turkey, the latter country also providing some of the much needed cotton.

Thus driven by need, Germany developed the substitute textile industries to a high grade of perfection using mostly paper, although every natural fiber grown within the borders of Germany was given a most minute attention.

Among these natural vegetable fibers (because only vegetable fibers became available in quantities) were chiefly flax, hemp, nettle and milkweed.

It was found, however, that with the available acreage, labor and the necessary period of growth, not enough could be grown. Other fibers, such as obtained from catkins, seaweed, pine needles, etc., were also experimented with and some of them, like catkin, fiber, were used as so-called "secondary" fiber, viz., in connection with paper yarn as a binding material.

As the war drew toward its end paper became, however, the most important material used by the German textile industry, many of the cotton and other mills turning toward, it, owing to lack of natural fibers.

In the course of the brief but intensely developed paper textile industry during the war hopes were entertained by the Germans that they would be able to use paper cloth for wearing apparel, and under compelling necessity, thousands of suits, undergarments, sweaters, petticoats, etc., were made for and bought by the poorer and sometimes by the middle classes. But such wearing apparel has never been a confirmed success, though the accompanying cable would indicate that considerable progress is being made along this line.

Petticoats, of a rather clumsy, but substantial structure, were the most successful wearing apparel, but it was found that despite the advances made in the manufacture of paper yarn and cloth, its tendency to give way at places where constant stretch or pull was exerted, especially if combined with dampness, could not be overcome.

Today it is generally recognized that the immediate future of paper cloth lies in such lines as table cloths, drapery, curtains, coverings, etc., where no pull is exerted. Such fabrics can be washed, provided the fabric is not pulled while in a wet condition. The latest imports from Germany show a remarkable variety of beautiful printed and yarn dyed paper curtains, table covers and similar articles.

The chief processes in the manu-

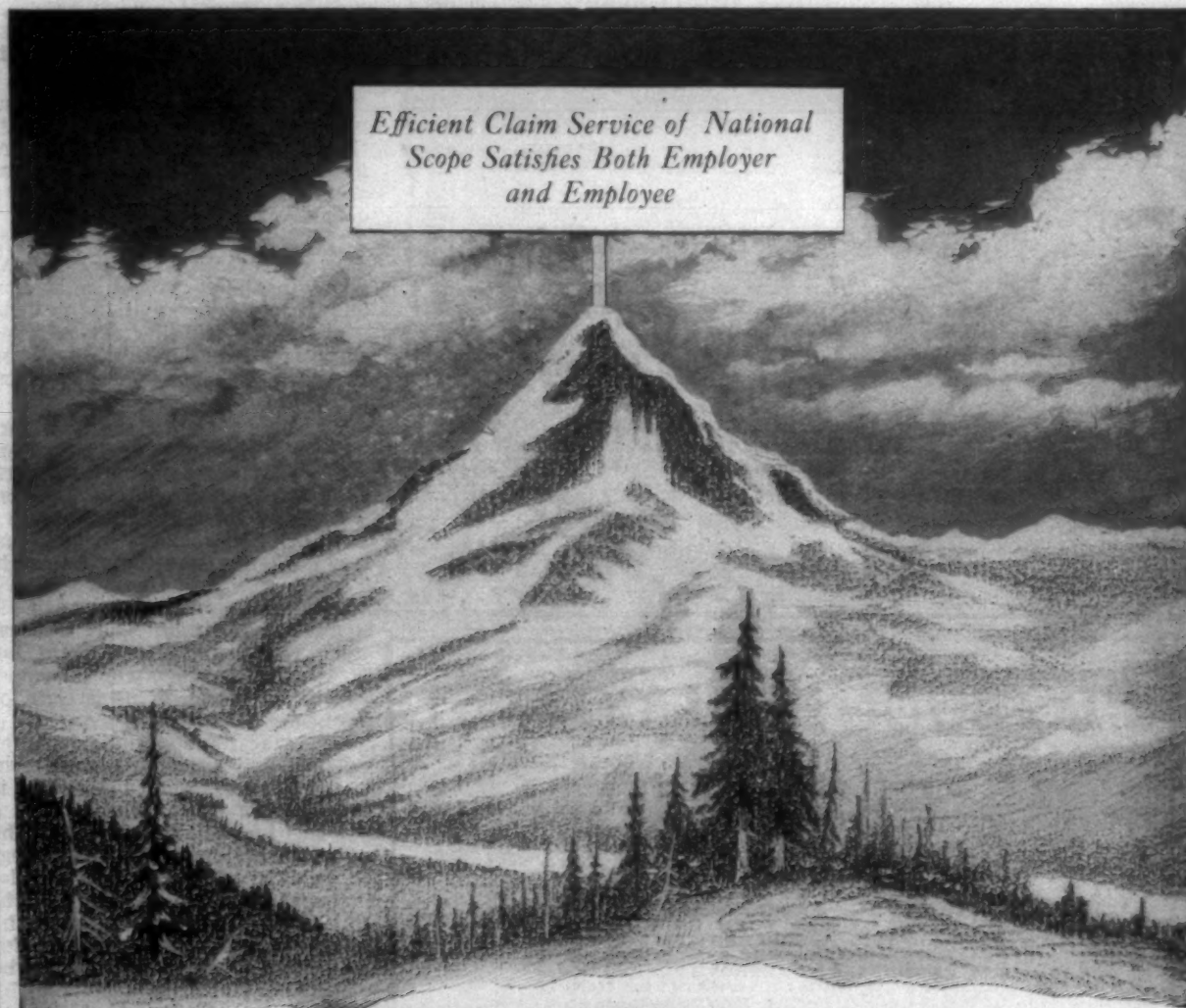
facture of paper cloth are the making of a suitable paper its splitting into strips the twisting of the strips into yarns and the weaving of the yarn into cloth.

It has been found that one of the most important problems in connection with the manufacture of paper yarn was that arising from the dam-

pening of the paper strips. These strips, if twisted in dry state, were not only brittle, but did not form a good compact yarn. The problem was to dampen the strips enough to make them pliable and form a well knit yarn without, however, using too much water and thus making the paper liable to be torn very eas-

ily. Most of the German patents dealing with this phase of paper yarn manufacture try to solve the problem by using a cylinder revolving half immersed in a water trough and half imparting dampness to the paper strip enrolled from a spool and passing over it.

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"THE GLOOMY FOREBODINGS WHICH MANY FELT A YEAR AGO BECAUSE OF THE KNOWLEDGE THAT READJUSTMENTS WERE IMPENDING HAVE GIVEN WAY IN THE ASSURANCE THAT THE MOST TRYING AND CRITICAL STAGE OF THE READJUSTMENT PERIOD IS SAFELY OVER, TO A FEELING OF CONSERVATIVE OPTIMISM, RENEWED COURAGE AND RESTORED CONFIDENCE.

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Governor, Federal Reserve Bank

Jan. 17th, 1921

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Who Should Criticise.

Written for the Southern Textile Bulletin by "Student"

"Critics are made up from the scraps and scattered remnants that are left over when good folks are created. Any one can criticise the works and efforts of his fellows, but it takes a broad gauged, fair-minded man to quietly show others a better way by his own example."

This is why I am asking who should criticise? And as I am thinking of cotton manufacturing, I have in mind the management of the mills. I think I should ask who should be competent to criticise, and how shall we know them to be competent.

Naturally one would say the superintendent of the mill should be the most efficient man, and I heartily agree that he should be but how are we going to tell whether he is or not.

The next in line is the overseers of the several departments. We know that they should be competent, as the success of the mill depends on the way they manage their departments, but how are we going to know the competent ones from the others.

You might say by the way they run their jobs, as the competent ones keep their departments in first class order, and condition, but here is where I disagree with you, as I have my first room to inspect that I couldn't find something I thought I could improve. Here we have a matter of opinion, the man in charge might think what he was doing was right, and I might not agree with him, then who is competent to say which of us is right or the nearest to right.

Let's take the superintendent, for instance, and see if he is competent to say who is right and who is wrong, or in other words, set a standard for each department of the mill. We all know that his strongest point of efficiency is in the department in which he was brought up. If he was a weaver could he be expected to set a standard for the carder or spinner, could he be expected to show the boss carder by his own example how to do things, or is it possible for him to know more about the several departments of the mill than the men that have spent all their lives with their work in their special department?

This is a very broad question and I am not going to try to answer it in a direct way, but will leave it to my readers to thrash out for themselves, and I cannot believe but what the superintendents themselves will have to agree with me that until we can set a standard for perfection, there will be no way in which we can tell whether a man is competent or not, nor will we be able to operate a mill to its fullest capacity, as we won't know when we get to that point.

Accepting the management of a mill as a problem, we must admit that it possesses a great many unknown quantities, and some mills have more than others, and naturally require more skillful management than others, to accomplish the same results.

They differ in certain localities. For instance, I may have poor help to contend with, the other fellow poor cotton, and the other poor machinery. Sometimes an overseer will get by and succeed in one place, but fails in another even though he may be keeping up his same pace, or even doing better, or at least think he is, and is sorely disappointed when he finds that his work and efforts are not producing the results that they should, for he is sure that he is not to blame.

Let's make a comparison between a superintendent of a large plant and one of a small one. The superintendent of the large plant has all the advantage, as he can pay his overseers first-class wages and of course secure the best ones, which will enable him to get the best service with the least amount of worry on his part. While the other fellow has to hire cheap men and depend entirely on his own knowledge and efforts to get results. In other words, he can't run a bluff, and it's up to him to quietly show others by his own example, how and when to do things, but mostly do them himself.

In making comparisons, the superintendent of the large plant has another advantage. He can criticise, but the other fellow can't, or at least he hardly will, and if he does he will give himself the benefit of all doubts which in his mind will justify his failure. Nobody ever knocks himself, even the corporations in their advertisements of their products in a good many instances says more than they can back up if they were put to the test.

It's much easier to criticise the work and efforts of others than to show the better way by our own example, and it's human nature to pack the blame for the mistakes on the other fellow, and take the credit for the good things ourselves.

There used to be a time when just a few people in all classes of business made everybody think that they knew it all, and nobody else anything, but as the times and seasons have made such a change, with the world today turning a critical corner and mighty things being done by men never thought of before, it's a hard matter to make any of us think that we have no right to our own opinion.

So what are we going to do with this big business of ours when everybody tries to have a standard of his own whether we are right or wrong. The doctors, the lawyers, the railroad men, even your army and navy, have standards of perfection to go by but today we can't even agree as to how and when a card ought to be ground and how it should be set up.

There has been a great deal of good done so far through the meetings of the manufacturers organizations and associations by having papers written and speeches made about how things should be done, but they don't go far enough, as when a subject is brought up for

discussion, that is of any importance, they should come to a final agreement as to whether it should be done that way or not before finally disposing of it.

If it was a subject about which all had a different idea it should be put to a vote and let the majority rule, and then be accepted by all as the standard to work by. If the subject is one which none of the members is familiar with a committee should be appointed to thoroughly investigate and after their findings are reported they should be acted on in the same way.

If we would do this some day we would have an official text book of standards, and we would know ourselves better, as we could refer to this book for the ideas of the majority of the mill men.

I don't want any of my readers after reading this article to think that I am an efficiency expert, for I am not, nor do I want to be, as I have never seen one of them yet that could show others how to do the things they said ought to be done. There may be some of them that can, but I have never seen them. There are a good many mill men that know how things ought to be done, but quite a few of them are unable to do the thing themselves.

There is only one way for a mill superintendent to keep in touch with the mill throughout the different departments, and that is, to keep familiar with everything under his supervision and unless he knows how things ought to be done and also be able to show others how to do them, he will not be filling his position ably and the mill is bound to suffer. So for us all to keep familiar with everything connected with our position, so that we can reach the maximum results, we must get closer together in our ideas, and to do this we will have to seek a standard which can be accepted by the majority, adopt it and use it until a better one may be found at some future day.

Carolina Co-Operative Council Meets.

The Carolina Co-operative Council of the Carolina Cotton & Woolen Mills held its regular monthly meeting on Monday night, January 24th, with about 150 members present. The program was very interesting and was thoroughly enjoyed. Several matters were taken up by the council members, among which was the Savings Club Plan which had been worked out in brief for the council's action. The members authorized a committee to go into the matter thoroughly and report back at the February meeting. Another matter which got enthusiastic attention was the authorization of a committee to investigate prices on local commodities and compare them with the prices of merchants in the nearby towns. The committee plans to publish its findings to the people in all the plants sometime in the next month.

After the preliminaries the council was favored by a timely and splendid talk on "Industrial Teamwork" by Professor Walter J. Matherly of the University of North Carolina. Professor Matherly very ably

gave a review of the economic conditions which led up to the present textile slump and then gave some very pertinent suggestions for bettering conditions and making a good industrial team. The talk was the best the council has listened to and was well received.

Apples and cigars were passed around and splendid fellowship was enjoyed. A special feature of this

particular meeting was the reviewing of the total production of all the plants by the chairman of the council.

Chattanooga Mills Do Better Business.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—G. H. Miller, president of the United Hosiery Mills, which employs 1,200 opera-

tives, reported Wednesday that business conditions were on the gradual improvement. He is operating his mills on an eighty per cent basis, which he deemed a sane optimism. He said he could see some improvement in the past week, both in inquiry and increase of orders.

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Conditions Mending Says T. H. Price

By Theodore H. Price, Editor Commerce and Finance

The most important development of the week is the continued rise in foreign exchanges. Sterling and francs have shown the greatest strength, but bills on all European countries have been in better demand, and even Austrian crowns have advanced to three-tenths of a cent each as against the negligible fifth of a cent at which they were formerly selling. Measured in percentage this is a gain of 50 per cent.

There are two reasons for the improvement. One is the successful flotation of the Belgian loan for \$30,000,000 and the belief that it presages the opening of similar credits here for other European countries. The second reason is the confidence that the French seem to have that they will succeed in persuading the Supreme Council of the Allies now in session at Paris to impose an indemnity of 200 billion gold marks upon Germany. As France claims that she is entitled to 55 per cent of this sum, which would be equal to about 27 billion dollars in gold or its equivalent in goods, it is evident that her financial position would be greatly improved if her views prevail. Optimistic speculators in Paris have therefore bought francs freely and sold "dollars," and their operations have been promptly reflected in the New York market for foreign exchange. Concurrently, several French economists having visited Germany, are reporting that she is very prosperous and abundantly able to pay the sum demanded, thereby persuading many that conditions throughout Europe are not as bad as was supposed.

The Supreme Council has not, however, reached any conclusion as yet. There is strenuous opposition to the demands the French are making, and the whole question is likely to remain in the air for some time. Meantime the uncertainty is breeding a world wide gamble in foreign money and exchange that centers in Paris, but has extended itself to the small towns and even the farms in this country. The newspapers recently reported the arrest of a man who had been selling counterfeit German marks in the Middle West, and it is rumored among the Irish in the United States there is more or less speculation in the recently issued bonds of the Irish Republic.

I allude to the subject at some length in the hope that a word of caution will prevent the unwary from being caught in the traps that are being laid for them by the many swindlers who promise large profits on a small investment.

Higher prices and a steady market for foreign exchange will great-

ly benefit our trade, but it is to be feared that the printing presses in some European countries will continue to turn out paper currency as long as their product can be sold for more than the cost of production.

The United States trade reports and predictions are encouraging, but speculation is lethargic. Despite the continued gain in the reserve ratio of the Federal Reserve System, the money market is slightly firmer, reflecting probably the absorption of the credit released by merchandise liquidation in the foreign and domestic bond issues now advertised daily. The Belgian loan was oversubscribed, an issue of \$30,000,000 bonds offered by the American Agricultural Corporation on a basis to yield 7½ per cent was promptly sold, many smaller loans are being successfully placed and the Pennsylvania Railroad has sold 60 million of its bonds to a bankers' syndicate that will shortly offer them publicly. Advance subscriptions to the offering are said to aggregate more than 360 million dollars, or six times the amount of the issue.

It is also reported that Henry Ford or the Ford Motor Company, is negotiating with some New York and Boston Bankers for a loan of from 60 to 75 millions, but this has been denied. There is but little doubt, however, that a Ford loan, properly safeguarded, could be easily placed, although there are some who think that the anti-Semitic utterances recently appearing in the Dearborn Independent would restrict the demand for it.

The very large demand for good investment yielding from 7½ to 8 per cent is in fact one of the most impressive features of the situation. It is partially explained by the extraordinary increase of depositors and deposits reported by the savings banks and life insurance returns, which show that the business of 1920 was the largest on record. Apparently the American people were not and are not as thrifless as has been asserted, and as confidence returns, there is revealed an investment capacity that is surprising.

The stock market has been in the doldrums, so following a precedent which leads us to expect a halt after the first recovery from acute depression. Precedent also lead us to expect a revival of speculative activity as the demand for bonds at present in evidence advances them to a basis which makes stock more attractive.

Though they have not been weak the railroad shares have been slightly affected by the reduction in freight traffic reported and the idle-

ness of nearly 300,000 freight cars.

It is, however, probable that the present slump in traffic is due to the depression whose most acute stage was reached and passed two months ago, and that the increase in trade now generally reported will shortly be reflected by a demand for more transportation.

In this view many high authorities agree. George E. Roberts, vice-president of the National City Bank, says that "the worst of the industrial depression is over" and Judge Gary of the Steel Corporation confirms him in stating that "all that I can see in my connection with industry and especially the attitude of workmen leads me to be hopeful."

He adds, however, that there are some who still impede the return to prosperity by demanding more than their goods or services are worth, including in this class the workmen "who have suddenly become experts and are asking \$1 to \$1.50 an hour for their labor, and the retailers who are paying no more than 50 per cent of former prices at wholesale while insisting upon as high or even higher prices for what they sell."

The Federal Department of Labor reports that during the year 1920 the number of persons employed in American industry has decreased from 9,402,000 to 6,070,648, but it is explained that this does not mean that 3,331,352 persons are now out of work, for the report adds that it is "quite possible that some of the workers discharged have found employment in agricultural or other pursuits not covered by the survey."

This is not only quite possible but probably the fact, for there is but little evidence of necessary or necessitous unemployment.

The Iron Age reports that various steel companies previously shut down are starting up on orders that will keep their plants running to 50 per cent of capacity, and a general revival of moderate activity is to be noted in the textile industry.

It is reported that Bliss, Fabyan & Co., one of the largest commission houses in the dry goods trade, have received more orders for cotton goods during the first three weeks of 1921 than they sold during the last six months of 1920.

Bank clearings for the week as reported by Bradstreet's show a decrease of 11.8 per cent on the figures for the same week in 1920. As commodity prices are from 20 to 40 per cent lower the inference is that the volume of trade passing exceeds that of last year. Business failures for the week ending January 27 number 429, which compares with

439 the previous week, 104 in the same week in 1920, 140 in 1919, 292 in 1918 and 312 in 1917.

The proposals Governor Miller of New York has made looking to a solution of the traction problem in the Metropolis, has directed attention to the increase in street railway fares that has been secured elsewhere. In 112 cities a 10-cent fare has been conceded. In six cities the fare is eight cents. In 174 cities it is seven cents, and in 124 the charge is six cents. The publication of these facts has strengthened the hitherto depressed market for the securities of public service corporations.

Taking a broad view of the outlook it may be said that commercial, industrial and financial conditions in America are distinctly on the mend, that hope seems to have succeeded despair in Europe, excepting only Austria and Russia, and that in Latin America and especially in Cuba and Mexico the trend is toward improvement and "normalcy." The month of February with its four Sundays and two legal holidays is generally one of dullness, but there is every indication that when the sap begins to rise in the trees, the business barometer will also be higher.

Slump Baffles Lancashire Opinion, But Hopes Are High for Revival Soon.

(By Frank Nasmith.)

Manchester, Eng.—Spinners, manufacturers and merchants in the cotton industry realize that they have passed through a remarkable year, but cannot appreciate the vast difference between its beginning or end, nor analyze the many factors which have brought about our present sorry state. "We are living in remarkable times" is an aphorism that is but too true. After a close connection with the cotton industry of Lancashire over a big number of years, I cannot accurately assemble those known facts which hitherto have brought on the usual cycle periods of bad trade. Due to the war, we have faced an entirely new set of conditions—prevalent in every quarter of the world—and apparently at the moment unconquerable.

Deductions as to cause are of very little value today. There are many of them present, such as financial stringency, high cost of production, strained credits, burdensome taxation, etc. It is not the single factor, it is an accumulation of many and these bigger than we have previously experienced that have brought our industry to such a perilous and parlous state.

From the boom of prosperity to

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the blackest depression, no one was sorry to see 1920 go out and whether it be the seasonal feeling or not, everyone has—at the moment of writing—a firm belief that before many weeks are past, trade will be brisker and more nearly approaching the normal.

Why do people here fix March next as a bonanza month? In the spring there is hope, but also about that time the Chancellor of the Exchequer introduces his budget and the excess profits duty may go. The cry is universal among large employers, that this duty is strangling trade. It has to go, but up to the present there is not the slightest suggestion that the Government will throw its overboard. Still, hope is persistent.

Unemployment is rampant throughout Lancashire; distress is acute and Christmas was not a very material season of cheerfulness and happiness for many. Short time is at present the vogue, and those operatives who, during the boom bought mill shares, are unloading them today—hence the low prices on the two Oldham stock markets. Ready money is an essential and cuts in prices are very largely due to absolute necessity for obtaining money and relieving the pressure. The retail shops today at the sales show enormous cuts, and during the next month all who can will take advantage of the opportunity afforded of restocking depleted wardrobes at a rate little dreamed of three months ago.

In the cotton trade we have adopted short time as some small palliative for the unemployment distress. "Spread the jobs over as far as possible," has always been our motto, "and thus maintain your skilled labor, skilled and employable."

Cancellations have boomed large this year. America has come in for pretty severe censure by Lancashire merchants, but there have been cancellations from other countries, too, particularly Spain and China.

Now as to future trade. One must remain optimistic and believe that we have seen the worst. The line of reasoning advanced by A. H. Gibson, the well known financial expert is gaining adherents. Namely, that we shall have succeeding waves of prosperity and depression—each smaller than the one preceding—which will extend over from five to seven years—when we shall find prices some 25 per cent above 1914 normal, and production running much as we would have it.

It is a curious fact that during the war itself, when the writer was on leave for a few days in London, another financial expert prophesied to him the same thing, and moreover outlined fairly closely the trend of trade after the war. The fact remains that we have a raw material selling at a price below cost of production, we have bales of goods which a few short months ago were quoted at 140 shillings per piece, and can now be bought at 60 shillings, and we have many million spindles and many thousands of looms idle. Stocks now held by mills and warehouses will not last long if the big markets of the world start to buy. Next March-April is

a good guess for improved trade and indications about tend to make one support the theory that to make one shall be too busy to remember the bad days of the close of 1920.

Research work in England has moved forward during 1920 and not before it was urgently needed. We know little about the actual principles or the effect of textile machinery upon fibers. The first piece of work to be undertaken by the British Cotton Industry Research Association is to find out what happens to cotton fibers during the carding process. There has been practically no new textile machinery of note introduced during 1920. We get small improvements, which are refinements of mechanism if you like to call them such, but no attempt to make a radical change in principle. This will come when we know more about textile machinery than we do at present; only the research work initiated may bring about an absolutely new type machine. Mutilation and outrage of fiber takes place today in our textile machines to an unwarranted extent. In the scutchers or openers alone 1 per cent saving of fiber that is at present mutilated would, in Lancashire alone, represent more than a 1,000,000 pound saving.

One extremely interesting and pleasing feature of 1920 has been the rapid extension in welfare work. Many mills have adopted schemes which undoubtedly will materially affect the well being and outlook of the operatives. Scientific management or really the correct handling of the human factor has also received grave attention, and generally looking around one is inclined to believe that there is a much keener appreciation of the value of science as a quality of mill management than was present 12 months ago.

In 1921 at Liverpool and Manchester the second World Cotton Conference is to be held. The regrettable death of Sir A. Herbert Dixon Bart, has robbed the conference of a president universally admired and extremely capable. But Sir Herbert's illness was such that the members of the British executive committee had to go ahead without his able assistance and already arrangements are progressing excellently. The program is shaping up well, and a very fine set of papers will be read by notable men in the British cotton industry.

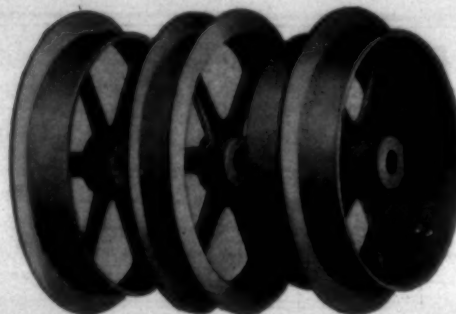
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Waco, Texas.

W. D. Ingle	Supt.
J. W. Fowlks	Asst. Supt.
J. W. Fowlks	Carder
E. C. Tuttle	2d Hand Carding
Claud Weir	Spinner
Geo. Grimes	2d Hand Spinning
E. C. Redd	Slasher
J. W. Weir	Warper
W. R. Thompson	Weaver
Geo. Niles	2d Hand Weaving
Geo. Hamby	Loom Fixer
J. L. Duffey	Loom Fixer
Geo. Armor	Loom Fixer
H. E. Heren	Cloth Room
H. E. Heren	Shipping Clerk
J. L. Lanford	Dyer
H. E. Hensley	Outside Foreman
H. E. Hensley	Master Mechanic
F. S. Brown	Cotton Grader



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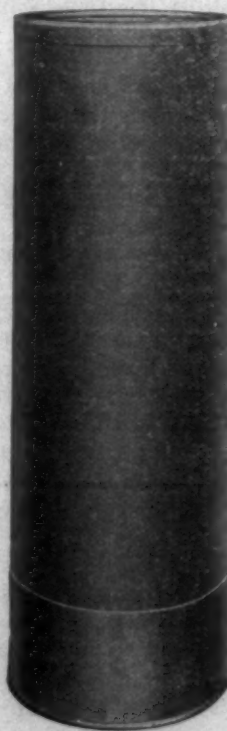
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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1921

A Tragedy of Life.

When a man makes a false step and falls, a large per cent of the passing throng, including his former companies and friends, seem to have an inclination to throw stones and abuse at him.

It is one of the tragedies of life that few men have enough of kindness in their souls to lend a helping hand or speak a good word for the man who is down.

For many years there have been two mills in the South that have made money every year even in those years when practically all other mills showed losses.

The mills were well managed but those who knew stated that the real basis of their success was a superintendent who, beside being one of the most expert manufacturers the South has ever seen, stuck to his job every day in the year and was a fiend for work. The truth is that he worked too hard and neglected to broaden his knowledge by mingling with other men in his line of business.

This superintendent accumulated quite a bit of savings and about two years ago decided to build a mill but due to the pressure of men who knew his ability and wanted to back him with their money, he finally decided to build two mills.

He built both mills and thanks to his knowledge they stand today as almost flawless examples of modern mill constructions but one is in the hands of a receiver and the other in

the hands of a committee of creditors.

The man who inspired them will probably not operate either of the mills, for he made one false step and the world and his former friends losing sight of the many things that he did right condemn him for his one mistake.

He bought his supply of cotton at 33 cents and looking backward from amidst a field of 15-cent cotton that is a crime in the opinion of the average man.

It is not a crime to buy cotton but it is a crime to buy and lose.

If cotton had gone to 50 cents he would have been heralded as a shrewd financier but it went the other way and the world condemns.

We know one manufacturer who is quoted as a great business man and yet an audit of the books of his mills a few years ago showed that he had never made a dollar except by taking chances on the cotton market.

We all recognize the fact that safe and sane manufacturing demands that cotton should not be purchased except to cover goods sold but upon the old adage of "let him who is without sin throw the first stone" we would like to know how many manufacturers could cast a stone at the man who bought his supply of cotton before selling his goods.

We do not condemn his error in taking chances upon cotton but as he stands today with his accumulated savings gone and amidst the

wreck as his life's ambition we despise those who cast verbal stones ;because of his one mistake and have not a word to say about the many things that he has accomplished in the past.

He is a comparatively young man and with his knowledge of the business his services will always be in demand but he has faced one of the tragedies of life and has learned that the world can only praise success.

Letter to Literary Digest.

Editor Literary Digest,
New York.

Dear Sir:
Having a great respect for the fairness of the Literary Digest, we wish to call your attention to the article on Child Labor in your issue Jan. 15th.

You quote the following from an article on "Labor Problems" by Prof. Thomas Sewell Adams of the University of Wisconsin:

"The employees of these Southern factories are an illiterate, ignorant set of white people, enticed from their isolated homes in the hills by the bait of wages and opportunities never before enjoyed. As a result of the needs, the ignorance, and the moral obtuseness of these people on the one hand, and of the greed and selfishness of the manufacturers, especially those from the North, on the other, children are put to work in the cotton mills at an early age, sometimes as low as six years."

This statement has undoubtedly conveyed the impression to your readers that Southern cotton mills employ children as young as six and seven years of age and we feel certain that the Literary Digest would not intentionally convey such an impression.

It was never practical or profitable for a cotton mill to employ a child of six or seven years of age and it has been more than twenty years since the laws of any of the Southern States have permitted the employment in factories of children under twelve years of age.

For several years every Southern State has, by State legislation, prohibited the employment in factories of boys and girls under fourteen years. At a time when, not only the Federal Child Labor Law, but the laws of every Southern State, prohibit employment in cotton mills of children under fourteen years of age, the author of the article that was prepared for you conveys to your readers the impression that children of six and seven years of age are being employed in the cotton mills of the South.

The author of the article is not named, but it is evident that he or she, as the case may be, perpetrated a misrepresentation that we feel sure will not be approved by the Literary Digest.

We sincerely hope that you will take steps to correct the wrong impression that has been conveyed to your readers.

Yours truly,
Southern Textile Bulletin,
David Clark, Editor.

Thursday, February 3, 1921.

Letter to Professor Adams.

Prof. Thomas Sewell Adams,
University of Wisconsin,
Madison, Wis.

Dear Sir:

The Literary Digest of January 15th quotes the following from an article by you upon "Labor Problems:"

"The employees of these Southern factories are an illiterate, ignorant set of white people, enticed from their isolated homes in the hills by the bait of wages and opportunities never before enjoyed. As a result of the needs, the ignorance, and the moral obtuseness of these people on the one hand, and of the greed and selfishness of the manufacturers, especially those from the North, on the other, children are put to work in the cotton mills at an early age, sometimes as low as six years."

There are, of course, different ways of saying the same thing.

If we were writing the story and wished to tell the truth, we would say:

"Thousands of mountain people desirous of bettering their condition have left their mountain hovels, where they lived in abject poverty, with scarcely the necessities of life, and have moved to the cotton mills, where they live in comfortable homes, eat good food and receive ample wages to buy all of the necessities and many of the luxuries of life."

You, however, wish to convey the impression that a wrong has been done and you say the same thing in the following words:

"... enticed from the isolated homes in the hills by the bait of wages."

If somebody induced you to leave the University of Wisconsin by offering you a better salary, a better home and the opportunity to get more out of life, you would not say that you "were enticed by the bait of wages."

For more than twenty years the laws of all the Southern States have prohibited children under twelve years of age from working in factories and for several years all of the Southern States have prohibited such employment for those under fourteen years of age and yet you inform your readers that children are employed in Southern mills at the early age of six years. Like most people who try to write upon subjects of which they have little knowledge, you fell into a common error in saying that the employment of children is based upon greed and selfishness.

You evidently have the idea that the cotton manufacturer makes more profit out of the employment of a young child.

Being an intelligent man, we believe that you can grasp the truth of the following explanation:

Girls in cotton mills are employed exclusively as spinners. A spinning frame is a long machine having rows of spindles on each side. Spinners are always paid "by the side," meaning the number of sides of spinning

(Continued on Page 23.)

Personal News

Chas. Elder has resigned as overseer spinning at the Maginnis Mills, New Orleans.

J. C. Keller has resigned as superintendent of the Vance Cotton Mills, Salisbury, N. C.

E. L. Lynch has been appointed overseer of weaving at Edna Cotton Mills, Reidsville, N. C.

A. L. Whelstone has been appointed spinning overseer at the Magnolia, Miss., Cotton Mills.

B. F. Barnes, Jr., has been appointed cloth room overseer at the Maginnis Cotton Mills, New Orleans, La.

N. L. Dawkins has accepted position as overseer-cloth room and shipping clerk at Miller Cotton Mills, Waco, Texas.

S. W. Rabb of Corsicana, Texas, has accepted the position of superintendent of the Erlanger Mills, Lexington, N. C.

J. W. Gilley has resigned as overseer of weaving at Edna Cotton Mills, Reidsville, N. C., and is succeeded by E. L. Lynch.

A. C. Zollicoffer has been promoted from accountant to secretary of the Henderson and Harriett Cotton Mills, Henderson, N. C.

Hugh Roberts, formerly of Long Shoals, N. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Vance Cotton Mills, Salisbury, N. C.

Sidney P. Cooper has been elected president of Henderson and Harriett Cotton Mills, Henderson, N. C., to succeed his father, D. Y. Cooper, who died December 20th.

N. W. Greenhill has not resigned as superintendent of Lawrence Cotton Mills Company, Durham, N. C., as stated last week, and T. J. McNeely is manager instead of superintendent.

J. H. Merritt, formerly superintendent of the Stonewall Cotton Mills, Stonewall, Miss., is now holding a similar position with the victory Manufacturing Company, Fayetteville, N. C.

T. A. Hightower Entertains Officials

T. A. Hightower, superintendent of the Addison Cotton Mills, Edgefield, S. C., entertained the officials and a few friends at a banquet at the Dixie Highway Hotel, Saturday evening, January 22d. It was a delightful meeting with plenty of good things to eat and a number of short talks. Those present were:

Rev. and Mrs. Robt. G. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Scurry, J. L. Mims, L. W. Redd, J. A. Townsend, L. Y. Bryan, J. D. Sharp, F. A. Barton, Less Y. Moore, L. Wigfall Cheatham, Annie Wilson, A. R. Sharp, T. A. Hightower, D. L. Stalcup, G. W. M. Taylor, M. B. Tucker, of Edgefield; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Greene, Columbia; Cora M. Johnson, Boston.

W. M. Strickland Killed in Auto Wreck.

W. M. Strickland, overseer of carding at Issaqueena Mill of Central, S. C., was instantly killed when the automobile in which he was riding was struck by a Southern train. Two other men were killed. A report in the Greenville News says:

"Three persons were instantly killed and a fourth was seriously injured when southbound Southern train No. 37 struck an automobile at Central at 2:15 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

"The dead are W. M. Strickland, driver of the car, age about 45; N. E. Strickland, a brother, age about 40; A. J. Sentell, age about 37. The injured man is W. I. Miller, age about 35, who sustained a broken leg, wrenched back and painful cuts on the face. He is not believed to be fatally injured.

"According to information reaching Greenville last night from Central, the four men were traveling in a Ford automobile driven by W. M. Strickland, and with curtains closed. When about 400 yards from the depot at Central and at a crossing known as the South End crossing, the car was struck by southbound train No. 37, which does not stop at Central.

"Bystanders stated that the engineer of the train which struck the car apparently tried to reverse his engine, but the distance was too small to prevent smashing into the automobile which was directly across the track. The light car was thrown aside in spite of the effort of the engineer to avoid striking it, and with the exception of Mr. Miller, all of the occupants were hurled aside with the automobile.

"W. M. Strickland, driver of the car, was overseer of carding at the Issaqueena Mill of Central and had been residing in that town for some time. He is survived by a wife and several children. Mr. Sentell was the owner of a cafe and it was from his place that the party had set out but a few moments before the fatal accident. Mr. Sentell possessed but one arm, having lost one limb in an accident a number of years ago."

Full Time at Kings Mountain.

Reports from Kings Mountain, N. C., state that the Dilling, Pauline, Margrace, Park Yarn, Cora, Kings Mountain, Sadie and Bonnie Mills are all running on full time.

Mills Resuming at Cherryville.

All of the cotton mills at Cherryville, with the exception of the Gaston Manufacturing Company, are now running on full time, according to local reports. The Gaston Manufacturing Company expects to resume within a short time. The new Rhyne-Houser Mills have practically completed installation of machinery and are about ready to operate.

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(SELLING POINTS XXVIII)

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MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

San Antonio, Tex.—The Liberty Mills are taking bids for the erection of a new cotton mill. The Baxter Engineering and Appraisal Co., Elliott Square, Buffalo, N. Y., is engineer and architect.

Danville, Va.—The annual meeting of stockholders of the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills Corporation was held last week at Schoolfield. The financial reports showed that the year has been a good one under the industrial democracy policy, the net profits after the deduction of \$1,500,000 in state and federal taxes being over \$4,000,000.

Greenville, S. C.—Recommendation that the capital stock of the company be doubled from \$200,000 to \$400,000 was made today by the board of directors of Conestee Cotton Mills and a meeting of the stockholders has been called for Feb. 28 to consider the proposal. It is proposed to divide the new issue of stock into 2,000 shares with a par value of \$100 each. Thomas I. Charles is president and Joel D. Charles is secretary of the Conestee Mills.

Petersburg, Va.—The Chesterfield Manufacturing Co. is considering plans for the erection of another and larger mill during 1921, several hundred thousand dollars to be invested. Cotton hosiery yarns as now manufactured will be the product of the additional plant. Electric power will drive the two mills and a hydro-electric plant to generate this energy is being built on Swifts Creek. The electric plant will include a 35-foot dam with a 198-foot spillway and three miles of breakwater completed at a cost of \$75,000.

Vernon, Tex.—The United States Cotton Mill Machinery Co., of Dallas, has selected Vernon as one of the Texas towns at which it might be desirable to erect a cotton mill, and investigation is now under way to determine what financial support such a proposition would receive from the people of Vernon. The Chamber of Commerce of Vernon has found that sufficient cotton is produced in the immediate vicinity of Vernon to keep a mill of about 10,000 spindles in full operation throughout the year, and that the citizens of this place are ready to back a cotton mill project with their money. It is indicated that at least one-half of the needed capital stock could be raised among the business men of Vernon.

Why Does Cloth Run Crooked?

"What is the cause, when weaving Belting Duck of the cloth running crooked or in rainbow shape and of tight salvages, cloth bagging in center, and what are the remedies. Any information will be greatly appreciated by

"ALEXANDER."

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Charlotte Leather Belting Co.
Charlotte, N. C.

Full Time for Mills.

Macon, Ga.—All the Macon yarn mills of the Bibb Manufacturing Company started operations on full time Monday. The mills have been running from three to four days a week for several months. About six thousand workers are affected.

Graniteville Mills to Go on Full Time

Augusta, Ga.—After the annual meeting of the Graniteville Manufacturing Company, it was announced that the Graniteville, Hickman, Vauluz and Warrenton Mills, all practically under the same management, and all of which have been closed down, started full operation Monday morning.

Bibb Manufacturing Company Resumes Full-Time Operation.

Macon, Ga.—As strong evidence that business in Macon is improving is the fact that the three mills pany, employing more than 3,000 people, resumed operation on full time Monday mornnig. For the past two months the mills have been running from two to four days a week. The payroll of this company is one of the largest in the state.

With the resumption of full time by the cotton mills in Macon, Columbus and Augusta, it is expected all the mills in the State soon will resume full time.

Many Macon mill employes have failed to secure work since the management cut the operation to two and four days a week. All old employes returned to their places Monday.

Hosiery Mills at Chattanooga to Resume Activity.

Chattanooga, Tenn. — Davenport Hosiery Mills, manufacturers of silk hosiery, will put on a night run within the next few days on account of new orders, according to a statement by President Walter Fred.

More orders have been received this week than in any one week in ten months.

The main plant and several branch plants of the Richmond Hosiery Mills, which have been running only part time for several months, are expected to go on full time next week.

The number of unemployed in Chattanooga is being rapidly reduced as textile mills and other industries resume operations, taking back their old operators.

Erwin Mills Pay Substantial Dividends.

Durham, N. C.—Despite depression in the cotton mill industry, the Erwin Cotton Mills Company and its auxiliary plants in Durham, Cooleemee and Duke have distributed the 1920 profit-sharing dividend to 4,000 operatives.

The dividend which amounted to considerable money for each opera-

live, came with an announcement that the mills, beginning this week, will operate on a five days to the week basis instead of two or three days, the basis in force for the past several months.

W. A. Erwin, secretary and treasurer and general manager of the company, said tonight that the dividend was distributed on a basis of loyalty, faithfulness and efficiency. No set amount of money was given to each employee.

Sydney Cooper Heads Henderson Cotton Mills.

Henderson, N. C.—Sydney P. Cooper, vice-president and secretary of the Henderson and Harriett Cotton Mills Corporation, has been elected to the position of president of the two companies to succeed his late father, David Young Cooper, according to the announcement here. To fill Mr. Cooper's place as secretary of the two concerns, which operate jointly in many respects, A. Zollicoffer, who has been accountant, was the choice of the directors.

Other officers elected included Alexander Cooper, vice-president and general manager; J. B. Owen, treasurer; A. C. and J. P. Zollicoffer, gen-

eral counsel; and the finance board, consisting of George B. Harris, D. Y. Cooper, Jr., and A. C. Zollicoffer; and the advisory board, consisting of M. Dorsey, chairman, J. P. Taylor, J. B. Owen, S. S. Parham, B. H. Perry and J. P. Zollicoffer.

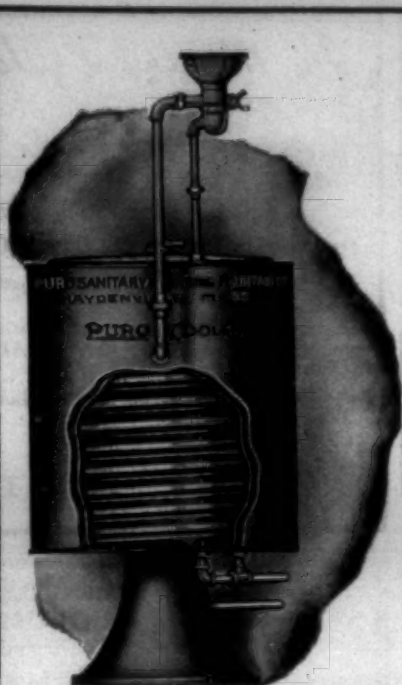
New Bedford Mills Increase Production.

New Bedford.—In addition to the starting up of the Nashawena Mill, after being closed down for two months, several other plants started up machinery that has been idle for weeks. Manufacturing circles announced that fully 20 per cent more operatives would be given employment this week than was the case at the first of the year, while other employees who have been working only part time will operate nearer full time than has been the case for several months.

The Nashawena started up its entire plant and will operate on a schedule of four days a week, while the Nonquitt will run four days weekly instead of three, and will increase the hours of labor from 8 to 8½ daily.

Additional machinery was started up at the Butler Mill, where full time working schedules have been maintained, but only with a part of the plant running.

More operatives were started up at the New Bedford Cotton Mills and the plant expects shortly to increase its schedule from four to five days a week.



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Roosevelt's motto was

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weather requirements and
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NOW**

DON'T DELAY.

40 Feet Coil Pipe—
Cover with locking device
and rubber washer, making
an air tight Tap—equipped
with PURO Sanitary Drink-
ing Fountain.

**Puro Sanitary Drinking
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Southern Agent
E. S. PLAYER, Greenville, S. C.

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or drop
handles
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Spools with Brass or Tin
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must be one that for simplicity with great capacity and economy in maintenance produces uniformly such conditions that may be determined for the different requirements of the work. In the American Moistening Company's method of humidifying, all such requirements are GUARANTEED.

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Our AUTOMATIC HUMIDITY CONTROL (Can be applied to
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Are all STANDARDS OF MODERN TEXTILE MILL EQUIP-
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AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

RUSSELL GRINNELL, President

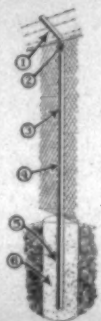
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FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres., and Treasurer

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The AFCCO one piece steel angle Post

1. Integral barbed wire arm cannot work loose.
2. Top rail through post, a solid unit after fabrication.
3. Galvanized.
4. Open section easily painted.
5. Cannot corrode below ground.
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For VUL-COT Fibre cannot rust or dent like metal, though it is as strong—it will not splinter or warp like wood, though it is as light—and it's as smooth as glass and does not roughen with use.

VUL-COT Fibre is a super-development of vulcanized cotton fibre. All these qualities we mention will be apparent to you at once, if you send for samples. You will appreciate why Laminars have been known to give continuous service for over twenty-five years.

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Sole proprietors and manufacturers
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C. C. Bell, Vice-Pres., Resident Manager
Head Office & Factories, Wilmington, Del.

LUBRIC TWISTER RING GREASE MYCO FLUIDO
MYCO GREASE SIZE REMOVOIL

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62 Years in Business BOSTON, MASS.
Disinfectants, Spot Removers, Greases, etc.

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C. D. TAYLOR, Gaffney, S. C. C. D. PEASELEY, Charlotte, N. C.
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and weather may go,
But Carrier makes
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AIR CONDITIONING EQUIPMENT
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Chicopee, Mass.

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Manufacturers of
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Letter to Professor Adams

Continued From Page 18

frames that they can tend and the number of sides given a girl depends upon her ability and skill as a spinner. A twelve-side spinner at the recently prevailing rate of 30 cents per side would make \$3.60 per day while an inefficient spinner whose lack of skill prevented her from tending to more than six sides would make \$1.80 per day.

If a very young girl could be employed it would simply mean that she could tend a smaller number of sides. She would receive the same price per side and the cost to the manufacturer per pound for spinning would be the same as for older girls except that the younger girl would not tend her sides as well and would produce more waste.

We know that it is not pleasant to have one's pet theories exploded and it makes a splendid human appeal to charge that cotton manufacturers make larger profits by employing very young children but long before there were cotton factories it was written "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor."

The only benefit that cotton manufacturers have ever received from child labor has been to keep idle machinery in operation during periods of labor scarcity and as a rule they have opposed the employment of children.

We are among those who urged State laws prohibiting employment under fourteen years of age and we can assure you that no children under fourteen are employed in Southern cotton mills today.

We sincerely hope that your entire article on Labor Problems did not as greatly misrepresent conditions as the extract published by the Literary Digest.

Yours truly,
Southern Textile Bulletin,
David Clark, Editor.

Many Orders Come and Mills Start Full Time.

Columbus, Ga.—Two of the largest cotton mills in this section, the Eagle and Phenix and Swift Manufacturing Company, resumed operation Friday morning on full time, after running for the past two months on half time.

According to the announcement of the officials of the two mills, there will be no wage reductions at present, but all bonuses are to be discontinued. The arrival of many orders is given as the cause, and the outlook for better conditions is promising, stated a mill official this morning.

Knoxville Cotton Mill.

Knoxville, Tenn.

J. I. Cain Supt.
H. T. Boynton Carder
Henry Lents 2d Hand Carding
J. L. Harper Spinner
Sam Lane Winding
Walter Clevenger

2d Hand Winding

Alex McGee Shipping Clerk
I. D. Hauseright Outside Foreman
J. H. Hudgins Master Mechanic

Spartan Mills.

Spartanburg, S. C.

W. J. Britton Supt.
W. R. McGraw Carder
J. T. Cothran Spinner
J. R. Shippey Slasher
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2 Draper Section Warpers; 3 12x6 52 to 72 Spindle Slubbers; 6 10x5 or 9x4½ 60 to 120 Spindle Int. Give make, hand and best price F. O. B. cars and where machinery can be inspected. Address H. C. M., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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About three thousand six by six spools, new; three 6-spindle Lazenby Quillers, practically new; ten heavy C. K. Duck Looms; thirty 36-in. C. K. Looms; one Lowell Folder. By Pitts Cotton Mfg. Co., Elberton, Ga.

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High and Low Prices in Gray Goods for Last Seven Years.

"Lowinson's Statistical Record of Highest and Lowest Prices for 1913 to 1920," which has been sent out by Louis Lowinson & Co., meets a demand that has been current in the trade the last few months. Many persons are anxious for a basis of comparisons with pre-war normal figures in their efforts to arrive at conclusions with regard to the present market and its immediate future. The high and low prices for the years mentioned, it is believed, give all of the data desirable on the subject. It will be noted that in 1913 the range for 38½ inch, 64x60, 5.35 yard was 4% to 5½ cents; while in 1914 the year opened at 5% cents and reached the low point of 3½ cents by October.

In 1913, 39 inch, 68x72, 4.75 yard ranged from 5¼ to 6¼ cents, while in 1914 the year started at 6¼ cents and reached the low point of 4¼ cents by October.

Some factors in the market have been working on a theory of slightly over one and one-half times normal average as a fair basis for the market of the immediate future. A study of the chart, in this connection, would be of interest.

The Lowinson Record follows:

64/60 27-Inch 7.60.									
Year			Low	Spot Cotton			High	Spot Cotton	
1914	Dec.	19	2 7-16	7.50	Jan.	10	3%	12.60	
1915	Jan.	2	2 7-16	7.90	Oct.	6	3½	12.45	
1916	Jan.	2	3%	12.40	Nov.	27	5%	20.90	
1917	Feb.	13	5	16.30	Dec.	20	8%	31.00	
1918	Dec.	16	8½	28.55	Apr.	9	13½	35.20	
1919	Feb.	28	6¼	26.00	Dec.	19	14	39.25	
1920	Dec.	28	5½	14.50	Apr.	17	16%	43.25	

60/48 38½-Inch 6.25.									
1913	May	3	4%	11.85	Oct.	27	4 13-16	14.50	
1914	Dec.	14	3	7.35	Jan.	14	4½	12.70	
1915	Jan.	2	3½	7.90	Oct.	7	4½	12.55	
1916	Jan.	27	4½	11.95	Nov.	23	7%	20.10	
1917	Feb.	6	6	15.60	Nov.	28	10½	31.20	
1918	Dec.	9	10	29.10	Apr.	12	16%	33.30	
1919	Feb.	11	7½	25.35	Dec.	29	19	39.25	
1920	Nov.	22	6½	17.10	Apr.	8	24½	42.50	

64/60 38½-Inch 5.35.									
1913	Aug.	11	4%	12.00	Oct.	2	5½	14.20	
1914	Oct.	16	3½	closed	Jan.	21	5%	13.05	
1915	Jan.	2	3%	7.90	Dec.	29	4%	12.20	
1916	Jan.	3	4%	12.40	Dec.	2	8%	20.15	
1917	Feb.	5	6½	15.80	Dec.	1	12	30.90	
1918	Dec.	13	11½	28.80	Apr.	12	19	33.30	
1919	Feb.	11	8%	25.35	Dec.	26	21	39.25	
1920	Nov.	22	7½	17.10	Apr.	22	26½	41.75	

68/72 39-Inch 4.75.									
1913	May	9	5¼	12.00	Oct.	2	6¼	14.20	
1914	Oct.	21	4%	closed	Jan.	8	6%	12.30	
1915	Feb.	27	4%	8.35	Oct.	8	5%	12.50	
1916	Jan.	3	5%	12.40	Nov.	23	9%	20.10	
1917	Feb.	5	7%	15.80	Nov.	28	13%	31.20	
1918	Jan.	2	13½	32.15	May	25	21	28.50	
1919	Feb.	11	10	25.35	Dec.	26	25½	39.25	
1920	Nov.	22	8%	17.10	Apr.	13	28	43.00	

72/76 39-Inch 4.25.									
1913	May	3	5%	11.85	Oct.	7	7	13.90	
1914	Oct.	12	4%	closed	Jan.	2	6%	12.50	
1915	Jan.	2	5	7.90	Dec.	28	6	12.35	
1916	Jan.	3	6	12.40	Nov.	10	9½	19.90	
1917	Feb.	6	9	15.60	Nov.	28	15	31.20	
1918	Jan.	2	14%	32.15	Apr.	12	23	33.30	
1919	Feb.	8	12½	25.00	Dec.	26	26	39.25	
1920	Nov.	29	10	15.75	Apr.	13	30%	43.00	

80/80 39-Inch 4.00.									
1914	Oct.	21	5%	closed	Jan.	8	7½	12.30	
1915	Mar.	3	5½	8.60	Nov.	30	6½	12.40	
1916	Jan.	2	6½	12.40	Nov.	20	10%	20.90	
1917	Feb.	5	9%	15.80	Dec.	6	16%	29.95	
1918	Jan.	2	15%	32.15	June	8	26	30.05	
1919	Feb.	15	13½	26.50	Dec.	26	32	39.25	
1920	Nov.	23	10½	17.30	Jan.	14	33½	39.25	

48/48 36-Inch 4.00.									
1914	Oct.	31	4	closed	Jan.	2	5%	12.50	
1915	Jan.	2	4	7.90	Dec.	27	5%	12.35	
1916	Jan.	3	5%	12.40	Nov.	27	9½	20.90	
1917	Feb.	13	8%	16.30	Dec.	20	15	31.10	
1918	Dec.	13	14	28.80	Apr.	15	23	30.50	
1919	Mar.	15	10%	28.60	Dec.	29	24	29.25	
1920	Dec.	27	8	15.00	Feb.	6	26½	37.40	

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Tallow, Soluble Grease, Soluble Oils, Gums, Glues, Gum Arabol, Lancashire Size, Waxes, Finishing Pastes, Soaps, Glycerine, Ready-made eavy Size, Sago and Tapioca Flours, Dextrines, China Clay, Soluble Blue Bone Grease, Bleachers' Blue.

SPECIAL COMPOUNDS FOR WARPS, WHERE STOP MOTIONS ARE USED.

WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS FOR COLORED AND WHITE WARPS.

FINISHING COMPOUNDS FOR ALL CLASSES OF FABRICS.

The Arabol best grades of cotton warp sizing compounds make the "finest weaving and will hold the fly."

These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the best materials used in their manufacture.



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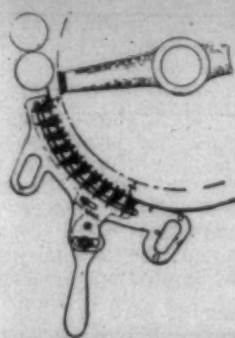
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Southern Agent: Cameron MacRae, Concord, N. C.

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most manufacturers are adopting, knowing that they will pay for themselves in a short time in the saving of good stock, at high price of COTTON today.

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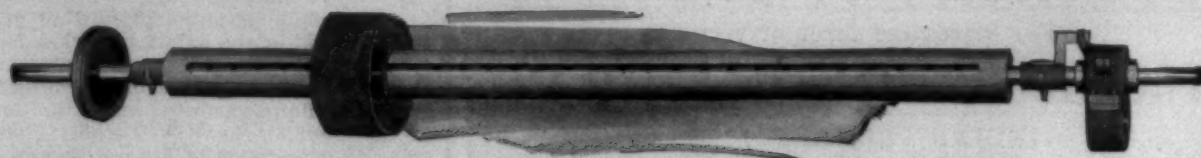
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Established 1833

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Knit Goods

Philadelphia, Pa.—In striving to accommodate the distributing trade with prices showing radical declines from those of a few months ago, some manufacturers are falling into the error of cheapening their goods, it is suggested in a bulletin of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers, which warns of the danger of this practice. The trend, the bulletin says, must be in the direction of raising the merchandise standard, if American textile products are to hold their place in the markets of the world.

"The public has been demanding lower prices, we are going to give them the lowest," say mill men aiming to go to the extreme, regardless of the extent to which quality is to be sacrificed.

Some of the hosiery coming on the market as firsts would not be sold in any reputable department store as seconds, say distributors who have had experience with the cheapened product.

The disregard of standards in trying to solve the price problem is being condemned generally in the trade. The demands for the best that can be produced at a given price, not for the cheapest. The latter will not be accepted in a market fairly well supplied with merchandise of merit, and manufacturers who think otherwise, and conduct their operations accordingly, will have no lasting business.

Considerable hosiery shipped out last year has been returned because of gross irregularity in make and finish, some of streaked and poorly bleached; slipshod looping frequently condemning well knitted stockings, and oftentimes stockings of a pair varying as much as an inch and a half to two inches in length.

There are outlets for this class of goods, and they will command what they are worth, but they will not pass muster among discriminating buyers—and there are more of them than when hosiery was at a premium. Offered as firsts, they come into price competition with hosiery measuring up to usual standards and disconcert seller and buyer.

Those manufacturers who are cheapening their product for arriving at the lowest possible cost of turning off a stocking or an apology for one, are comparatively few, and as they already are having hard sledding, the number promises to diminish.

The interesting fact that pertains to the amount of merchandise that is being sold in the primary market today is that most of it is going into the hands of jobbers who as yet have no definite idea concerning the extent to which their usual trade is going to operate. The hosiery they are buying now would apparently seem to cover their most limited immediate requirements.

Thus, while hosiery values are beginning to attain a more stable basis some manufacturers look for advances all along the line when the duplicate business that looks like a certainty begins to come in. Prices

today are firmer than they were early in the year, yet the bad influence of distressed lots is still complained of in some quarters where it is maintained that, as long as such lots are obtainable, there can be no lasting stability to the market.

Agents Not Certain of Outlook in Knit Goods.

One well known selling agent in New York said that he believed that a large percentage of the business that he had done in knit goods for this spring had been "good will" business, i. e., orders placed not through actual necessity but just to keep the wheels of industry moving.

When this agent showed some of the orders that had been placed by his usual customers it was clear that the case was not just as the agent had supposed. If the orders had been complimentary, so to speak, it would seem that the care in buying merchandise would not have been exercised, as was clearly shown on the orders.

Jobbers are operating with caution in their buying. From indications gathered in many sources it is quite apparent that they are filling in broken lines only and they are doing that only in limited case lots. Anywhere from two to ten cases is the usual amount being contracted for at the present time.

The small jobbers are said to be buying more freely than the larger concerns. It appears that they were caught with much smaller stocks on hand than the larger concerns who had expected an avalanche of merchandising last spring. The larger sized merchandise from size 40 up are to be found in plenty as leftovers and selling in these sizes in new spring merchandise is limited.

Says Shortage Is Due.

Knit goods manufacturers who have shut down their plants are going to find that it will cost more to start machinery than they figured, according to a mill man who is going through this experience.

The man in question, who represents a large hosiery mill which has been shut for five months, says that when the machines were started, it was found that despite the good care taken of them while idle, they ran very poorly.

"Mills that have taken contracts at bedrock figures will find," this man said, "that it will cost them much more than they figured to get going again. Until they are running smoothly, they will turn out a large percentage of seconds; only about 50 per cent normal production will result from running full time.

"To my mind, this is another argument for a scarcity of the finished product. There is no doubt about the impending shortage. It is coming within a few months, and those who hold off their purchases will be unable to fill their needs when they are ready to buy."

Cotton Goods

New York.—Cotton goods markets are distinctly quieter in the gray goods division. Finished goods are being bought moderately where prices have not been advanced much. Neither retailers nor jobbers appear to show much confidence in rising values at this time. They are buying carefully and generally for delivery not beyond April 1.

The market was being watched rather closely, according to various reports. It was widely known that 64x60s, 5.35 yard, Southern, had been secured direct, in fair quantities, at 8½ cents, and the general idea was that these goods had been bought up by some of the largest buyers in the market. It was by no means an easy proposition to get 64x60s at this price, and several stated they had been trying without success, and that they had orders at 8½ cents. The comment was that at 8½ cents the goods represented a good purchase, especially for deliveries during the next several months, regardless of what took place. On the other hand it was known that some buyers were of the opinion that unless there was greater activity in the next few days it might be possible to do slightly better, at which time good buying is expected.

Brown goods are quiet with prices attractive enough on some numbers to warrant attention from some buyers for foreign markets as well as for home distribution. The gingham markets continue satisfactory in so far as sales for nearby delivery are concerned. Many mills have all the business they will take for delivery this side of April. Other colored yarn goods are so well sold in many instances that the offerings have been withdrawn.

Business in wash fabrics is very spotty. Some buyers are paying attention only to staple or semi-staple numbers, although in a number of cases their orders cover a wide field. They seek prompt delivery in nearly every instance for at least a part of the bills. The yarn dyed fabrics appear to be in relatively better demand than the printed goods. In first hands there is more looking ahead on piece dyed fabrics, while some of the white goods buyers find

that heavy cloths are selling better than usual. Skirtings are in better call, while fabrics for cotton suitings are asked for more frequently.

Dress gingham continue to show more strength than other lines, several of the leading qualities not now being available for new deliveries before April. Wide sheetings, pillow tubings and sheets and pillow cases, are also well conditioned. All the leading lines of percales have been withdrawn and most of the leading lines of muslins are either withdrawn or at value. The wash goods trade is steady but of moderate proportions. Mill conditions are materially improved, several of the larger centers now reporting a 75 per cent output against 50 per cent at the opening of the month. Yarns have grown quieter in the past few days. Combed yarns are still very quiet.

Prices current are as follows:

Print cloths, 28 inch, 64x64s, 6½ cents; 64x60s, 6½ cents; 38½ inch, 64x64s, 9 cents; brown sheetings, Southern standards, 12½ cents; tickings, 8 ounce, 20 cents; denims, 2.20s indigo, 17 cents; prints, 11 cents; staple gingham, 13½ cents; dress gingham, 15 and 17 cents.

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—Agents—

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia.—The improved tone of the cotton yarn market has continued with prices on some numbers a shade better. Most dealers report a better business throughout January than in any other month for a long time, though the demand was sharpest early in the month. Spinners are selling ahead little beyond March, but a few orders for knitting yarns run into April. Their idea is that prices may improve, though other authorities are doubtful if there be an extensive advance at this time.

The coarser counts of carded knitting yarns are again under pressure and have receded about a cent a pound, according to reports of trading. This recession has not been general, even in the handful of counts involved. For example, 8s, 10s and 12s Southern frame spun carded cones can all be obtained on the same basis, 27 cents a pound. But in a good many cases, 29 cents is still being paid for 10s, with 30 cents paid occasionally, and the bulk of 12s and 14s appear still to be selling largely at the latter figure. There is some difference of opinion as to 20s, but 30 to 31 cents seems to be the general range for actual sales. In the case of each of these counts, it is easy to find higher imaginative literature received here daily from Southern spinners. At the same time, some of the local sellers are taking the bull by the horns and underselling the present general market range by a cent or two a pound, although this practice is not expected to become widespread.

"Scattered instances of further weakness are reported among the coarser counts of carded weaving yarns, but in general, the rates for these remain unchanged. In a good

many weaving counts, not enough business is being handled to warrant any revision of prices just at present. As to knitting yarns, the slump in demand for them has persisted, according to sellers' reports. This, together with the fact that Southern mill districts there have been a distinct increase in spindle operated during the last two or three weeks, has somewhat weakened the market position of this section of the cotton yarn list.

Even high grade yarns are showing the same tendency to revert to dullness and price irregularity, and on these, there are as many spinners willing to make concessions on firm offers as there are in the case of average, ordinary yarns. The best posted yarn houses here, and their spinning mills, look for little genuine improvement in demand before March 15, at the earliest.

Southern Single Chain Warps.

10s to 12s	27½	24s	33	34
14s	30	30½	35	36
16s	30½	31	36	37
20s	32	40s	45	46

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps.

4s to 8s	28½	24s	34	35
10s to 12s	29	26s	34	35
16s	31	31½	36	38
20s	32	40s	45	48

Southern Single Skeins.

4s to 8s	28	24s	31	32
10s to 12s	29	24s	33	35
14s	29	26s	35	37
16s	30	30s	36	38

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.

8s	28	24s	33	33½
10s	28½	26s	34	35
12s	29	30s	36	37
16s	30	36s	40	41
18s	30½	31	40s	44
20s	32	40s	45	48

Southern Frame Carded Cones.

10s	28	22s	32	33
12s to 14s	29½	24s	34	35
16s	30	26s	35	36
18s	31	28s	36	37
20s	31	30s	36	40

Carded Cones, Mule Spun.

8s	30	22s	36	37
10s	31	24s	38	39
14s	33	26s	40	41
16s	34	30s	42	45
18s	35	40s	50	55

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Manager or Superintendent.

Thoroughly competent man with thirty years' practical experience, now employed as manager and superintendent of a first class mill, desires change. References furnished from past and present employers. Address Manager, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Hosiery Mill Wants Superintendent.

Must be well qualified and understand the making and finishing of cotton hosiery. Reply in own handwriting, stating what experience you have had and salary you would expect. Hosiery Mill, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Slasher Man Wanted.

Wanted — First-class slasher man for good North Carolina Mill on three-leaf twills. Address Slasher Man, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Shuttles for Sale.

140 Dozen Lowell Dogwood Hand - Threading Shuttles equipped with Harriman eyes and marble spindle with three ring catch. Price \$16.00 per dozen f. o. b. Union, S. C. Address Shuttle, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Engine for Sale.

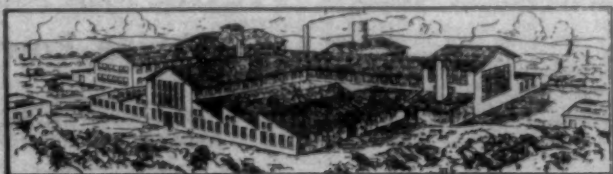
One Allis-Chalmers engine. Rope drive. First-class condition. Can be seen in operation. Specifications and price on application to the Richmond Hosiery Mills, Rossville, Ga.

Card Grinder.

Wanted—Card Grinder for 30 Lowell Cards. Must be A-1 grinder. No make-shifts need apply. Job now paying \$18.00 per week. Apply to J. W. Jolly, Supt., or Luther Atherton, Overseer Carding, Autauga Cotton Mills, Prattville, Ala.

Master Mechanic.

Wanted — Master Mechanic, steam and electric drive; engines develop one thousand horse power. None but first-class man need apply. Edenton Cotton Mills, J. W. Cates, Supt., Edenton, N. C.



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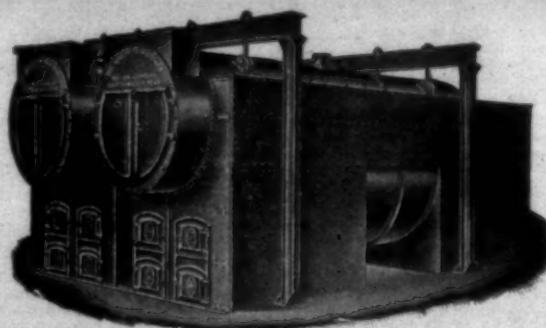
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During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size mill or overseer weaving. Am practical weaver on sheetings, prints, twills, chambrays, light and heavy ducks, tire and cord tire fabrics. Am now superintendent of cord tire fabric mill but prefer another location. Am 38 years of age. Can come on short notice. Address No. 2899.

WANT position by young married man with several years experience as book-keeper, pay roll clerk, general office man, etc. Now employed by large Georgia Mill, but have good reasons for wanting to make change. Address No. 2909.

WANT position as superintendent of good yarn or weaving mill. Could take some stock in plant. Thoroughly competent and now employed by large mill but for good reasons would like to make change. Address No. 2925.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in mill in North or South Carolina. Overseer on present job for 2 years. Good reason for wanting to make change. Reference from past and present employers. Address No. 2926.

WANT position as overseer of carding in mill of not less than 25,000 spindles by man 39 years of age, 8 years as overseer, 5 years on present job. Can furnish reference and good reason for wanting to make change. Address No. 2927.

WANT position as overseer of spinning by man of long practical experience and able to get results. References furnished by leading manufacturers and former employers. Address No. 2928.

WANT position as overseer of spinning by man 45 years old with 15 years experience as overseer and several years in other capacity. Best of reference. Address No. 2929.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or superintendent of small yarn mill. Address No. 2930.

WANT position as manager or superintendent by man of long experience on all kinds of work in South and North. Special experience on tire, fabrics, shirting, etc. Best of reference. Age 42. Address No. 2932.

WANT position as assistant superintendent of large mill or superintendent of small mill. Now assistant superintendent but want larger job. Ten years practical experience and textile graduate of N. C. College of A. and E. Not married. Best of reference. Address No. 2933.

WANT position as secretary or secretary and treasurer of mill by man of good excellent ability and knowledge of cotton mill work. Thoroughly competent and honest. Clean habits. Address No. 2934.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving mill on colored work. Have been employed in colored goods mill for years, recently as superintendent. Wish to change to new mill with improved machinery. Address No. 2935.

WANT position as superintendent by experienced man of character and ability who can get results and keep mill going. Address No. 2936.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or assistant superintendent in 25,000 to 35,000 spindle mill. Now employed as assistant superintendent but wish to make change. Prefer mill in

WANT position as superintendent of mill by man of good habits and ability to get results. Will go anywhere if right kind of offer is made. Address No. 2938.

WANT position as overseer of weaving on white or colored goods. Many years experience and reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2939.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer of carding and spinning or carding in large mill. Long experience as overseer of carding and spinning and can get results which will please owners of mill. Address No. 2940.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Fifteen years experience. Can give best of references as to character, ability, etc. Address No. 2941.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in mill making plain goods of any class. Long experience. Can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2942.

WANT position as superintendent on plain weaving mill or yarn mill on hosiery yarn. Experienced on ring and mule spinning and can get production if it can be gotten. Address No. 2943.

WANT position as superintendent by man of good executive ability. Experienced on duck and yarns of all kinds. Can come at once for good offer. Address No. 2944.

WANT position as overseer of cloth and finishing room in large mill by man experienced on large variety of cloths and for some time recently on denim. Address No. 2945.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of carding or spinning or both. Experienced on wide range of yarns and can furnish reference from some of best manufacturers in South. Address No. 2947.

WANT position as superintendent by experienced man now employed but wishes to change for something better. Can furnish reference from some of best manufacturers in South. Address No. 2947.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in North or South Carolina. Have been running weave room for number of years and can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2949.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both in large mill or superintendent of small mill. Several years of successful experience and a wide range of work. Reference. Address No. 2950.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Experience on all kinds of yarn and can successfully operate any size room. Best of reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2951.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weaving mill and can operate successfully any medium size mill. Would not consider less than \$3,000 per year. Address No. 2952.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Can furnish reference as to character and ability and can get production and keep room in good order with plenty of help. Address No. 2953.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room or second hand in large cloth room. Prefer white goods. Married, 33 years of age, 18 years in mill, 13 years as overseer. Address No. 2954.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in North Carolina or Virginia. 38 years old and long experience in mill. Address No. 2955.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Twenty-five years experience on all kinds of coarse and fine yarns. Good reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2956.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill in small town or rural district. Married and have three children. Twenty-one years experience in mill. Several as overseer. Address No. 2957.

WANT position as superintendent. Special experience in both combed carding and spinning of fine yarns. Good reference. Address No. 2959.

WANT position as master mechanic by man with long experience in all kinds of power and drives in mill work in some of largest plants in North Carolina. Thoroughly reliable and competent. Address No. 2960.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experience on most all cloths can get good references from former employers if wanted. Address No. 2962.

WANT position as superintendent. At present spinner. Have run twisting and weaving. Especially experienced on duck and tire fabrics. Have successfully superintended at previous times. Best of reference. Would locate permanently in Texas if suited in price and location. Address No. 2961.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving, dyeing, or finishing. Have had experience on all lines and can furnish reference as to character and ability from former employers. Address No. 2963.

WANT position as overseer spinning, spooling, warping, winding or twisting. Now overseer but wish to change. Age 30. Married, have three small children. Very best of references. Overseer past 6 years. Address No. 2964.

WANT position as superintendent or manager of good cotton mill. Would like to take charge of mill under construction with view of becoming superintendent when finished. Can furnish reference. Address No. 2965.

WANT position as superintendent of good mill in Georgia or Carolina. Experienced on high grade cotton yarns and ducks. Can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2966.

WANT position as superintendent. Practical mill man of good habits and can furnish best of references from former employers if wanted. Address No. 2967.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both. Will go anywhere for good job. Can handle any size job. Good character. Address No. 2968.

WANT position as superintendent by man with long and varied experience. Can get results and keep help. Address No. 2969.

WANT position as assistant superintendent or efficiency man in large cotton mill. Would accept large weaving or cloth room. Thoroughly capable. Address No. 2970.

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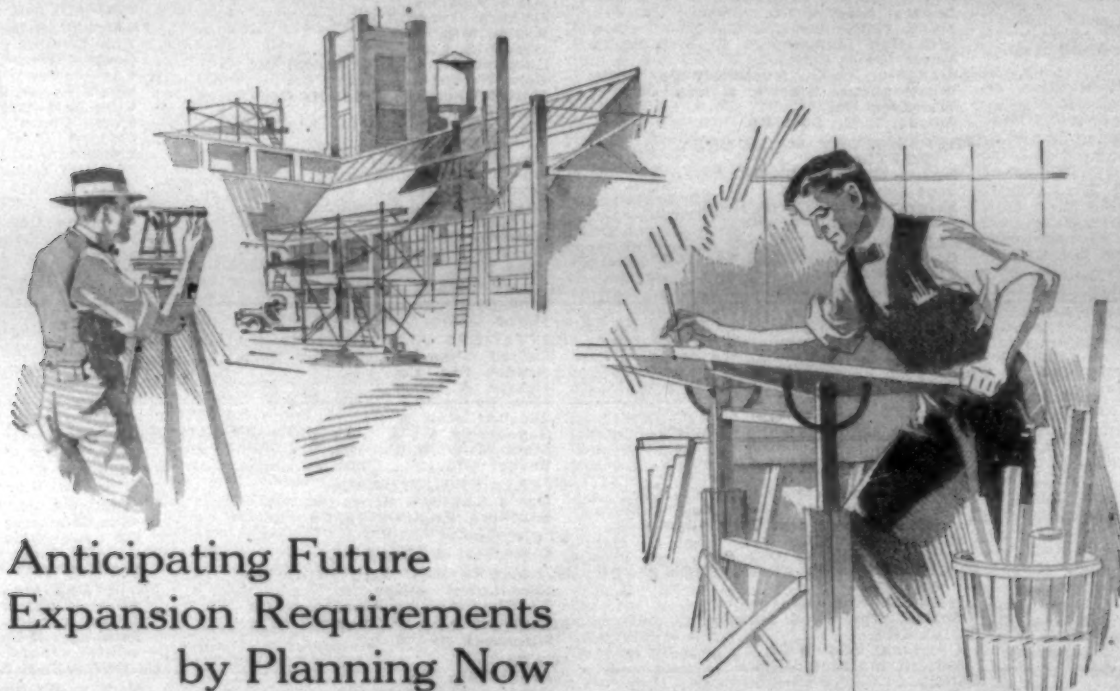
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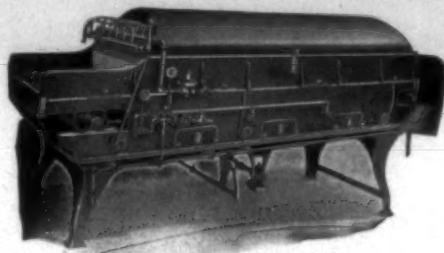
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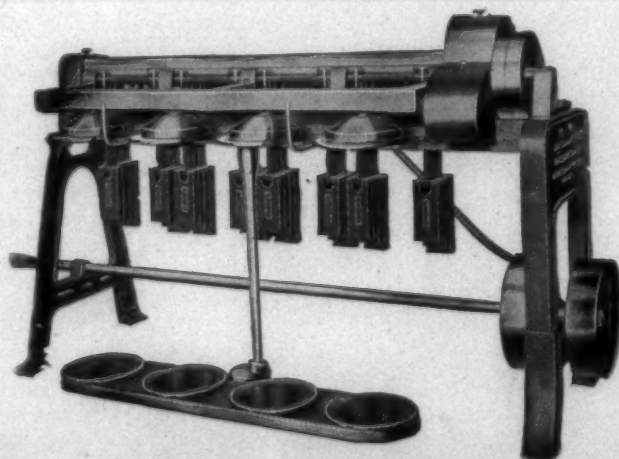
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